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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta **Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi**

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INSURE WITH DENA INSURANCE

★

For particulars write to:—

DEVKARAN NANJEE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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Free India For Freedom Of Subject Nations

Congress Cannot Hold Up Nation's March

SANCTION FOR MASS MOVEMENT

Imperialism Must Be Ended For World Peace And Allied Victory

"The freedom of India must be the symbol of, and prelude to this freedom of all other Asiatic Nations under foreign domination. Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, the Dutch Indies, Iran and Iraq must also attain their complete freedom. It must be clearly understood that such of these countries as are under Japanese control now must not, subsequently, be placed under the rule or control of any other Colonial Power."

This demand forms a part of a lengthy resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee which deliberated for over five hours at Birla House on Wednesday.

In the light of comments and criticisms made in India and abroad, the Working Committee, endorsing its previous resolution has placed the new draft resolution before the All-India Congress Committee.

It is explained in political circles that "when questions of policy are to be settled or re-aligned, it is the All-India Congress Committee which will have to do it. The Working Committee has only to prime up things for the A. I. C. C."

At the end of the sitting of the Working Committee, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, approached by Press Representatives said that the draft resolution formed the only topic of the day's discussions.

Asked whether Gandhiji was present at the meeting and whether he spoke, Maulana Abul Kalam said: "Gandhiji was present, and he is not silent except one day in a week."

The resolution, it is understood, was mainly drafted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The following is the text of the resolution passed by the Working Committee:—

Draft Resolution

"The All-India Congress Committee has given the most careful consideration to the reference made to it by the Working Committee in their resolution dated July 14, 1942, and to subsequent events, including the development of the war situation, the utterances of responsible spokesmen of the British Government, and the comments and criticisms made in India and abroad. The Committee approves of and endorses that resolution and is of opinion that events subsequent to it have given it further justification, and have made it clear that the immediate ending of British rule in India is an urgent necessity, both for the sake of India and for the success of the cause of the United Nations. The continuation of that rule is degrading and enfeebling India and making her progressively less capable of defending herself and of contributing to the cause of world freedom.

FREE INDIA WILL ASSURE ALLIED SUCCESS

The Committee has viewed with dismay, the deterioration of the situation on the Russian and Chinese fronts and conveys to the Russian and Chinese peoples its high appreciation of their heroism in defence of their freedom. This increasing peril makes it incumbent on all those who strive for freedom and who sympathise with the victims of aggression, to examine the foundations of the policy so far pursued by the Allied Nations, which have led to repeated and disastrous failures. It is not by adhering to such aims and policies and methods that failure can be converted into success, for past experience has shown that failure is inherent in them. These policies have been based not on freedom so much as on the domination of subject and colonial countries, and the continuation of the imperialist tradition and method. The possession of Empire, instead of adding to the strength of the ruling power, has become a burden and a curse. India, the classic land of modern imperialism, has become the crux of the question, for by the freedom of India will Britain and the United Nations be judged, and the peoples of Asia and Africa be filled with hope and enthusiasm. The ending of British rule in this country is thus a vital and immediate issue on which depend the future of the war and the success of freedom and democracy. A free India will assure this success by throwing all her great resources in the struggle for freedom against the aggression of Nazism, Fascism and Imperialism. This will not only affect materially the fortunes of the war, but will bring all subject and oppressed humanity on the side of the United Nations and give these Nations, whose ally India would be, the moral and spiritual leadership of the world. India in bondage will continue to be the symbol of British Imperialism and the taint of that imperialism will affect the fortunes of all the United Nations.

"The peril of to-day, therefore, necessitates the independence of India and the ending of British domination. No future promises or guarantees can affect the present situation or meet that peril. They cannot produce the needed psychological effect on the mind of the masses. Only the glow of freedom now can release that energy and enthusiasm of millions of people which will immediately transform the nature of the war.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

"The A. I. C. C., therefore, repeats with all emphasis the demand for the withdrawal of the British Power from India. On the declaration of India's independence, a Provisional Government will be formed and Free India will become an ally of the United Nations, sharing with them in the trials and tribulations of the joint enterprise of the struggle for freedom. The Provisional Government can only be formed by the co-operation of the principal parties and groups in the country. It will thus be a composite Government, representative of all important sections of the people of India. Its primary functions must be to defend India and resist aggression with all the armed as well as the non-violent forces at its command, together with its Allied powers, and to promote the well being and progress of the workers in the fields and factories and elsewhere, to whom essentially all power and authority must belong. The Provisional Government will evolve a scheme for a Constituent Assembly which will prepare a constitution for the Government of India acceptable to all sections of the people. This constitution, according to the Congress view, should be a federal one, with the largest measure of autonomy for the federating units, and with the residuary powers vesting in these units. The future relations between India and the Allied Nations will be adjusted by representatives of all these free countries conferring together for their mutual advantage and for their co-operation in the common task of resisting aggression. Freedom will enable India to resist aggression effectively with the people's united will and strength behind it.

"The freedom of India must be the symbol of and prelude to this freedom of all other Asiatic nations under foreign domination. Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, the Dutch Indies, Iran and Iraq must also attain their complete freedom. It must be clearly understood that such of these countries as are under Japanese control now must not subsequently be placed under the rule or control of any other colonial Power.

WORLD FEDERATION.

"While the A.I.C.C. must primarily be concerned with the independence and defence of India in this hour of danger, the Committee is of opinion that the future peace, security and ordered progress of the world demand a World Federation of free nations, and on no other basis can the problems of the modern world be solved. Such a World Federation would ensure the freedom of its constituent nations, the prevention of aggression and exploitation by one nation over another, the protection of national minorities, the advancement of all backward areas and peoples, and the pooling of the world's resources for the common good of all. On the establishment of such a World Federation, disarmament would be practicable in all countries, national armies, navies and air forces would no longer be necessary, and a World Federal Defence Force would keep the world peace and prevent aggression.

"An independent India would gladly join such a World Federation and co-operate on an equal basis with other countries in the solution of international problems.

"Such a Federation should be open to all nations who agree with its fundamental principles. In view of the war, however, the Federation must inevitably, to begin with, be confined to the United Nations. Such a step taken now will have a most powerful effect on the war, on the peoples of the Axis countries, and on the peace to come.

MISGUIDED FOREIGN PRESS CRITICISMS.

"The Committee regretfully realises, however, that, despite the tragic and overwhelming lessons of the war and the perils that overhang the world, the Govments of few countries are yet prepared to take this inevitable step towards World Federation. The reactions of the British Government and the misguided criticisms of the foreign press also make it clear that even the obvious demand for India's independence is resisted, though this has been made essentially to meet the present peril and to enable India to defend herself and help China and Russia in their hour of need. The Committee is anxious not to embarrass in any way the defence of China or Russia, whose freedom is precious and must be preserved, or to jeopardise the defensive capacity of the United Nations. But the peril grows both to India and these nations, and inaction and submission to a foreign administration at this stage is not only degrading India and reducing her capacity to defend herself and resist aggression, but is no answer to that growing peril and is no service to the peoples of the United Nations. The earnest appeal of the Working Committee to Great Britain and the United Nations has so far met with no response, and the criticisms made in many foreign quarters have shown an ignorance of India's and the world's need and sometimes even hostility to India's freedom, which is significant of a mentality of domination and racial superiority which cannot be tolerated by a proud people conscious of their strength and of the justice of their cause.

UNDER GANDHIJI'S LEADERSHIP

"The A. I. C. C. would yet again at this last moment, in the interest of the world freedom, renew this appeal to Britain and the United Nations. But the Committee feels that it is no longer justified in holding the nation back from endeavouring to assert its will against an imperialist and authoritarian government which dominates over it and prevents it from functioning in its own interest and in the interest of humanity. The Committee resolves, therefore, to sanction, for the vindication of India's inalienable right to freedom and independence, the starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale, so that the country might utilise all the non-violent strength it has gathered during the last twenty-two years of peaceful struggle. Such a struggle must inevitably be under the leadership of Gandhiji and the Committee requests him to take the lead and guide the nation in the steps to be taken.

ON BASIS OF NON-VIOLENCE

"The Committee appeals to the people of India to face the dangers and hardships that will fall to their lot with courage and endurance, and to hold together under the leadership of Gandhiji, and carry out his instructions as disciplined soldiers of Indian freedom. They must remember that non-violence is the basis of this movement. A time may come when it may not be possible to issue instructions or for instructions to reach our people, and when no Congress Committees can function. When this happens, every man and woman, who is participating in this movement must function for himself or herself within the four corners of the general instructions issued. Every Indian who desires freedom and strives for it must be his own guide urging him on along the hard road where there is no resting place and which leads ultimately to the independence and deliverance of India.

"Lastly, whilst the A.I.C.C. has stated its own view of the future governance under free India the A.I.C.C. wishes to make it quite clear to all concerned that by embarking on mass struggle it has no intention of gaining power for the Congress. The power, when it comes, will belong to the whole people of India.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, snapped at Birla House, with the Press representatives.

WESTMINSTER WATCHES BOMBAY

LONDON, August 5.

Reuter's Lobby Correspondent says that developments in India are being much discussed at Westminster. It is still hoped that drastic courses will be avoided, and in order to accord with the situation on the eve of the All-India Congress meeting in Bombay, the Labour Party has decided not to issue a declaration on the position at the present moment.

The National Executives International Committee and the Parliamentary India Committee of Labour Party at a joint meeting have agreed not to draw up any statement, although they have been given authority to make one, if they felt it was wise to do so. Some Labour members of Parliament would like to see a Round Table Conference. If there should be serious developments in India, then it is most likely that the Labour Party in the House of Commons would regard it as sufficient cause for asking for an emergency meeting of Parliament during the coming recess.

Tsarist "Traitor Groups" Exposed

Soviet Troops Repel German Attempt To Dislodge Them From Don Bank

MOSCOW, August 5.

A German attempt to dislodge the Russians from the western bank of the Don at Voronezh was repelled with artillery and trench mortar fire. The Moscow radio said today.

The Germans sustained heavy losses.

Enemy Lose 3,000 Killed

MOSCOW: Four German attacks in the area of Kletskaya were repulsed according to a supplement to to-day's Moscow midday 'communique'. The supplement continues: "In one sector of the Tsimlayanskaya area, the Russians withdrew to new positions. Defensive battles against tanks and infantry continue.

In the area of Bielaya Glina the Russians withdrew to new positions after heavy fighting. In the area of Kushchevskaya the enemy lost 3,000 killed."

On the Voronezh front, the supplement reports local fighting and patrol activity.

Increasing German Pressure

The German armies in the past 24 hours have made a further advance and are now pressing the Soviet forces hard in the region of Bielaya Glina, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

An "Izvestia" front line dispatch says: "The Germans are trying to break through at all costs. Attack follows attack, fifty to sixty tanks being thrown in at one time and our lines are being heavily bombed.

The Soviet troops are well dug in and are not suffering heavy losses. German pressure is increasing but so is the strength of our resistance."

Tsarist Plot

Reuter's special correspondent writes from Moscow:

The existence of a programme and plot by former important Tsarist officials, officers and noblemen in Leningrad during the autumn and winter period when the city was hard put for food supplies was revealed to-day. The group was led by "a White Guard Officer" named Vasiliev and a former member of the Saint Petersburg Provincial Court of Justice named Merkulov. They tried to organise "house to house committees" were in touch with the German besieging army, distributed seditious leaflets and attempted to get together bands of snipers who were to fire on Russian soldiers if and when the Germans penetrated Leningrad city and street fighting broke out. Several traitor groups have been exposed in Leningrad. Last October, a group of adolescents, sons of parents formerly condemned for anti-Soviet activities, were shot. They were contemplating organising snipers who were to enter into action should the Germans ever get into the streets of Leningrad.

"Home Guard"

Suspicion aroused when this group tried to obtain weapons through Leningrad "Home Guard." House committees of Vasiliev and Merkulov were preparing lists of Communists and other active Soviet workers to hand over to the Germans. During the winter, when, as "Pravda" says: "The Germans tried to strangle Leningrad through famine, there was a renewed outburst of German-fostered counter-revolutionary groups. Ex-convicts forged food cards, stole food supplies and otherwise sabotaged the city's food stocks. The Germans employed all sorts of tricks in attempts to get spies or saboteurs into the city.—

Beware Of German Parachute Landings!

The "Red Star" has warned Russian Divisions in the south of the danger of large-scale German parachute landings with midget tanks, says Reuter's special correspondent.

"Big battles with the Germans on the Steppes of the south prove that the use of large-scale parachute landings by the enemy cannot be excluded. The nature of the terrain creates operational gaps. It is impossible to have large-scale numbers of troops stationed in depth everywhere. Constant observation on land from the air is doubly essential as well as careful contact between our units and all villages."

Units of the Russian sea of Azov flotillas are attacking German boats attempting to land troops from the sea in the Russian rear. In this sector, a German battalion was repulsed by turning Russian coastal guns round to face the enemy. One coastal battery fought off its attackers for four days and helped by the fire of two Soviet gunboats repelled them.—Reuter.

NAZIS PREPARE FOR SECOND FRONT

BERLIN, August 5

Mock Invasion exercises by German troops along the Channel Coast were held today (Wednesday) according to the German News Agency.—Reuter.

RED ARMY'S POSITION WORSENS

MOSCOW, Aug. 5.

The position of the Red Army has worsened in the past 48 hours on all the fronts in the south except in the Don Elbow, though here also the Germans have brought up reserves and are pressing hard writes Reuter's special correspondent. During the night the Soviet troops withdrew in one sector of the Tsimlyanskaya region on the south bank of the Don.—Reuter.

Rommel Active Again

Artillery Exchanges On El Alamein Front

CAIRO, August 5.

The calm on the El Alamein Front has been broken in the past 24 hours by brisk artillery exchanges in the Central and Northern sectors, says Reuter's Special Correspondent. This is the first time for some days that Rommel's guns have been in action, as well as the British.

General Auchinleck's patrols were again active on Monday and Tuesday night testing Axis defences all along the line. Air activity over the battle area was also on an increased scale yesterday. Allied light bombers and fighter bombers attacked concentrations of vehicles in the Central Sector, while fighters kept up offensive patrols. Two Messerschmitt 109 were shot down.

The appointment is announced of Lieutenant-General Sir Wilfrid Lindsell as Lieutenant-General in charge of administration in the Middle East. He was responsible for feeding, clothing and moving the B. E. F. in France.

The Germans have about 200 transport planes in Greece with which to keep Rommel supplied with vegetables, bread, water and ice, according to reports reaching Istanbul says the Independent French News Agency's Correspondent there. Daily departure of these planes is preceded by extensive fighter patrols over the route.

ITALIAN STEAMSHIP SUNK

LONDON, August 5

An Admiralty communique states: "Two further successes against the enemy's supply routes in the Mediterranean have been scored by one of our sub-marines under the command of Commander R. Bryant D.S.C., R.N.

This submarine tornedoed and sank an Italian steamship "The Adda" of 800 tons and succeeded in rescuing a number of survivors. The ship was fully laden. The same submarine later intercepted another enemy supply ship which attempted to escape. She was therefore engaged by gunfire and severely damaged before she beached herself under the protection of Italian coastal batteries on the east of Sardinia. The submarine was engaged by these batteries, but was not hit and suffered no casualties or damage."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

THREE JAP LAUNCHES SUNK

CHUNGKING, August 5.

To-night's Chinese 'communique' states: "Chinese forces are attacking Japanese positions at Hwangchingpu and Yangchiapu towns along the northern bank of the Sin River, south-east of Yukan. The Japanese brought up reinforcements in steam launches along the Sin River but three launches were sunk by the Chinese in the vicinity of Yangchiapu. The Chinese after actions along the Sin River are attacking concentrations of Japanese transports."—Reuter.

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&

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No (———) "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Introductions for Friendship, Matrimony, Trade, other 431 hobbies arranged by Globe Introduction League of Agra and Hyderabad Deccan. Central Office, Chhili lent Agra. Members 12, 198 (Both) Secretary. Mrs. Shaabdane. (Correspondence from the members of His Majesty's Forces will not be entertained). (15520)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—A receptionist-cum-nurse for a medical clinic at Cawnpore. Previous experience not necessary. Interview Bombay. Ring up Dr. Whig (21109) before 10 a.m. or between 3 and 5 p.m. (9280)

Wanted: Matrics, Non-Matrics, for sub-offices establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply The Western Provincial Cosmopolitan Syndicate, Delhi. (16674)

Wanted an experienced Shorthand Typist. Apply with testimonials to the Box No. 101, "Bombay Chronicle."

An unexpected vacancy occurs for really capable Secretary in important firm. Young ladies with good academic qualifications only need communicate stating age, experience, nationality, availability and salary required to Box No. 16658, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Lady Companion for Sick Lady free lodging and boarding provided. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications, lowest salary needed to V. G. Motwane, Post Box 459, Bombay. (9242)

Secure Employment learning Typewriting, shortest time, least effort, monthly Re. 1|- only. Arrangement for ladies. National Typewriting Institution, Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road. (Marwadi Vidyalaya). (16655)

Wanted three experienced teachers:—(1) B.Sc., with Mathematics, (2) Graduate Rs. 40-5|2-70. (3) Under-graduate Rs. 25-2|2-45. S.T.C.s, preferred. Apply before 12-8-42. Premshankar G. Vaidya, Vice-President, Jambusar Municipality. (9255)

Wanted Immediately—Motor Mechanics with a knowledge of Charcoal Gas Producers. Good salary offered. Apply immediately with testimonials and recommendations—Narainda & Co., Garden Road, Karachi. (9251)

Wanted Lawyers, Civil Engineers, Doctors, Graduates and Clerks to apply for Terms to Kapoor & Co., Cloth Market Delhi. (16661)

Wanted a Turner for the Mechanical Engineering Department. Starting Salary Rs. 65|- p.m. in the salary scale of Rs. 65-3-80. Probationary period 12 months. Candidates must have sound experience in Turning in a Mechanical Workshop and must be able to instruct in English. Apply giving full particulars of theoretical training and practical experience to the Principal & Secretary, V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay 19, not later than 13th August, 1942. (9270)

174. BOOKS

Just Published—Jawaharlal Nehru —The Man and His Ideas—by Y. G. Krishnamurti, Rs. 4-4-0. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road, Bombay 7. (16660)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Purchasers. Banana Sugar-Coated Slices and Pappadams. The Malabar Products Kottar (Nager Coil) (16679)

653. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted good horse for driving carriage apply V.G. Motwane. **Post Box 459, Bombay** (9243)

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ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO., LTD.

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ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE in respect of share No. 556 of Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Mohmad Chhotubhai is reported to have been lost or mislaid. Any Claim in respect of this share should be notified within 2 months to the Registered office of this Company, 16 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay; otherwise duplicate certificate of the same will be issued to the abovenamed owner.

(16630)

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An ASSISTANT having knowledge and experience regarding Investments, esp. Shares and Securities, able to scrutinise and grasp Company Balance Sheets and of attending and properly replying to the clients enquiries re: Investments. Apply in writing, stating qualifications, experience, salary required etc. to: Secretary, Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. (9275)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

POONA RACING SEASON 1942

DUPLICATE 19 Down from Victoria Terminus and Duplicate 22 Up from Poona will run on SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1942, to timings already advertised, provided sufficient number of passengers offer.

Booking and reservation for duplicate 19 Down will commence at the Upper Class Booking Office at Victoria Terminus at 10 A.M. on Thursday the 6th August, 1942.

(9281)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

Rate Circulars

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Special Rate Circular No. 9 (Goods) of 1942 has been issued. Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations.

(9279)

NOTICE

CLAIMS AGAINST THE BURMA CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

ANY PERSONS or Firm with a claim outstanding against the Burma Customs Department, e. g. refund of duty or deposit, arrears of Pay, Fees, etc. should present to the undersigned in writing **on or before the 31st August, 1942** and application for payment stating precisely the nature of the claim and whether any previous application for payment has been made. The application should be supported, if possible, with documentary evidence in substantiation of the claim.

H. F. OXBURY,
Collector of Customs, Burma,
C|o. Representative of the
Government of Burma,
22, Writers' Buildings,
Calcutta.

9238

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a TEACHERESS in the Girls' High School, Kotah, in the grade of Rs. 75-5-100. The candidates must be graduates in Arts of a recognised Indian University and must be able to read, write and speak Hindi fluently. Post is pensionable. Candidates with a degree in teaching will be preferred. Apply before 10th September, 1942 to the Prime Minister, Kotah State (Rajputana), CLEARLY stating educational qualifications, age, experience, nationality, mother-tongue, whether conversant with Hindi, whether married, single, or widow, together with copies of testimonials and a copy of a recent Photograph.

(9254)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans advanced to anyone against simple writing or mortgage (New Management—New Address): Bombay Loans and Finance Corporation, above Bank of India (Third Floor), Kalbadevi. (16678)

651 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Daily income of Rupees twenty on a capital of Rs. twenty-five. Reward of Rupees 101 if fails Consult New Commercial, near Purohit Hotel, Bori Bunder, between 1 and 6. Phone No. 27106. (16662)

Public Notices

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

Bombay, the 13th July, 1942

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETing of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, No. 3, Strand Road, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the 24th August, 1942, at 11-30 A.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Balance Sheet of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1942, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

W. LAMOND,
Managing Director.

(9236)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 490 of 1942.

KUMANDAS KISHANDAS ..... Plaintiff.
vs
CHAGANLAL C. MODY Defendant
To
CHAGANLAL C. MODY,
Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit, against you to recover a sum of Rs. 3,999-6-6 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 18th day of February, 1942, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment being the amount due by you as damages for breach of contract to take delivery of the goods purchased by you.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the above suit has been fixed for hearing and final disposal on the 2nd day of September, 1942, at 11 O'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon, when you are required to appear in person or by Advocate (O.S.) instructed by an Attorney and also to bring with you all your witnesses and documents AND take Notice that in default of your appearing on the abovementioned date, the suit will be heard and decided in your absence

Dated this 5th day of August, 1942.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(9278)

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 9588 of 1942.

VALIMAHOMED ABBAHUSSEIN MOTTWALA ... Plaintiff.
Versus
KARTARSINGH SAHNI, Secretary of Gurudwars Sahib Matunga, owning and conducting Guru Khalsa Dewan on behalf of himself and other members of the said Gurudwars Sahib Matunga and Guru Khalsa Dewan ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of O.1 R.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted the above suit in this Court on 1st August, 1942, against the defendant abovenamed on behalf of himself and other members of the Gurudwars Sahib Matunga and Guru Khalsa Dewan, praying:—

(1) For recovering from the defendants the vacant and peaceful possession of the first floor of plantiff's premises known as Diamond Bar Building, situate at Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, Bombay, bearing ward No. 4039(1) and Street No. 101 and occupied by the defendants in the name of Guru Khalsa Dewan as plaintiff's monthly tenants @ Rs. 30|- per month, which premises the defendants have failed and neglected to vacate despite notice, dated 29th June, 1942, terminating the tenancy.

(2) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for Wednesday, the 19th day of August, 1942.

Mr. D. S. DEODHAR,
Advocate for Plaintiffs.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1942.

H. M. VAKIL,
Offg. Registrar.

(9274)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 9th August '42 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at 29 Pali Hill, Bandra (Top of Hill), of well made and exquisite Mapel's and John Robert's sets of Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom furniture. Property of the late H. G. Davies, Esq., Director of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd. Property on view from Friday.

CRAWFORD & CO.

TO-DAY 1-30 P.M.
PREMIERE OF
HOMI WADIA production
MUQABLA
Starring:
NADIA and YAKUB
with SRINIVAS, RAJNI, DALPAT, AGHA, DOG GUNBOAT
Music by
KHAN MASTANA
SUPER
Daily 4-15, 7 & 9-45 p.m.
To-day, To-morrow, Sat. & Sun. Mat. at 1-30 p.m.
Sun. Morn. Show at 10 a.m.

The Three-Arts Star!
Excelling in Song, Dance and Drama . . .
MUMTAZ SHANTI
Co-starring ULLHAS
in Bombay Talkies'
BASANT
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday: 12-30 Noon
MAJESTIC

TO-MORROW
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY NORTH!
PRABHAT'S
PADOSI
(HINDI)
Starring:
JAGIRDAR, MAZHARKHAN, ANIS & BALWANT SINGH
Director: SHANTARAM
AT
CITY LIGHT
Lady Jamshedji Rd.
Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. & Holidays 1 p.m.

LOVE-STORY
Through Ultra-Modern Angle!
MINERVA'S Sweet Entertainer
PHIR MILENGE
WITH THE VIOLIN TOUCH
Director:—SOHRAB MODI
Cast:—SARDAR AKHTAR, SADIQ ALI, MEENA, K. N. SINGH
Daily:—3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Matinee at 12-30 on Sat., Sun. & Holidays
3rd Week at CENTRAL
(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

4TH WEEK!
GO GAY! GO GOOFY!
SEE
This FURIOUSLY FUNNY HIT!
ACHARYA ARTS' Breezy Comedy!
'KUNWARA BAP'
Produced by N. R. ACHARYA
Starring::
KISHORE SAHU
PROTIMA, BABY LAL
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m
Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p.m.
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Beltings Buffers etc., manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD., 9 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 33609

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Send -/4/- stamps first to get the miraculously effective medicines of any Sexual Disorder free for trial to get fully convinced of their action before spending and avoid deception as at other places. For secret details send -/3/- stamps for the book "Sexual Guide" (110 pages).
KAVIRAJ KHAZAN CHAND, B.A.
Famous Sex Specialist & Gold Medalist
Chamberlain Road, Lahore. 'Phone 4848

3rd DEMAND WEEK!
REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
TYRONE POWER
in the ALL-INDIA Record-Breaker.....
SON OF FURY

NEXT SATURDAY
RANJIT'S Social
"ARMAN"

IS CUPID'S own STORY
Directed by KEDAR SHARMA
Starring:
MOTILAL & SHAMIM
Director—
KEDAR SHARMA
OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sun. Holidays Mat. at 1 p.m.
Book your seats in advance

For LADIES ONLY!
To-day 12-30 Noon Zanana Show!
KIRTI'S great emotional
MATA—Mother—
Direction:—GUNJAL
Featuring:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH,
4TH WEEK
SWASTIK
—PATHE CINEMA—
Daily:—3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
12-30 Matinee on Sundays only.
AN ADVANCE FILM EXCHANGE RELEASE

TO-DAY 1 P.M.
ZANANA SHOW
TAMANNA
Starring:
Lila Desai and Jairaj
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Six Years' R.I. To Sjt. Vyas

First "Dictator" Of Marwar Lok Parishad

(From Our Correspondent.)
BEAWAR, (By Mail).

Shri Jainarain Vyas, First "Dictator," Marwar Lok Parishad, has been sentenced by the Special Magistrate to undergo three years' R. I. each, in two counts and a fine of Rs. 100 in default of payment to undergo further imprisonment of three months' R. I. in each count. The two sentences of three years' each will run concurrently while that of fine (3 months' each) will run consecutively. He has been convicted under Sec. 38 of Defence of India Act in the 1st case and under Sec. 10 (A) of Seditio. Act in the second case.

Shri Sriprakasa, M. L. A. Central, once again deputed by Mahatma Gandhi has arrived in Jodhpur.

INQUISITION BEFORE CORONER QUASHED

Death Of Beggar At Hornby Vellard

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassoodew).

Having called for the record of the case from the Coroner's Court, their Lordships quashed the inquisition and sent the matter back to the Coroner to hold a fresh inquisition in respect of one Bapoo Maniklal a beggar knocked down at 8-30 on the night of 14th June at Hornby Vellard. The man died later on. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death which was recorded by the Coroner. In the course of the inquest, the Coroner's Jury desired to question the chauffeur of Sir Homi Mehta's car, whose number was reported to the police in this connection a car following it, as to whether or not he had heard a groan in addition to the thud to which Sir Homi himself testified before the Coroner. The Coroner, Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle disallowed this question on the ground that in his experience people knocked down by cars at once became unconscious. The Coroner then expatiated on the important position which Sir Homi Mehta occupied in the public life of Bombay. Their Lordships felt that it was wrong for the Coroner to shut out his jury's question on the ground of his own general experience which was immaterial and it was also wrong of the Coroner to refer to Sir Homi's public life which was entirely irrelevant to the inquiry.

Their Lordships were satisfied that the inquiry before the Coroner was unsatisfactory because the Coroner improperly stopped questions by the Coroner's Jury referred to irrelevant matters and did not call all the evidence which ought to have been called.

Their Lordships therefore quashed the inquisition and verdict, and sent the matter back to the Coroner to hold a fresh inquest.

BIHAR WON'T SHED COMMUNAL FIXTURES!

JAMSHEDPUR, August 5.

The Bihar Cricket Association at its meeting held here in August, considered the report of the sub-committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India on communal cricket as well as the minutes of dissent of Bombay and Sind Cricket Associations, and unanimously agreed that no case was made out for the curtailment of the Pentangular tournament which has done so much to foster good class cricket in India. The Bihar Cricket Association strongly appeals to the Board of Control for Cricket in India to drop the whole matter and file all the papers connected with this matter.—A. P.

Madras Communists Appeal To Congress

MADRAS, August 4.

"The immediate task before the Congress is to force national unity, intensify the war effort and by both these things, obtain national Government and successfully defeat the Fascists. We are confident that a national Government that would mobilise and arm the people for victory would simultaneously defeat Japanese aggression and liquidate imperialism", observed Messrs. E. M. Sankaran Namboodripad, M. L. A., Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam and three other prominent members of the Communist Party of this province in the course of a joint statement.—A. P.

SIR SIKANDAR'S SELF-DECEPTION

B. S. Sacher's Retort To Premier's Tirade Against Congress

(From Our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, Aug. 5.

Mr. Bhim Sen Sacher, Leader of the Opposition, Punjab Legislative Assembly has issued the following statement as a reply to Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Premier of Punjab:—

"It is hardly necessary that Sir Sikandar should remind Congressmen that stern steps shall be taken to kill the freedom movement, as his privilege for maximum authority, cannot extend beyond physical selves of the Congressmen. He can take away bodies, not souls. They are under the delusion.

Sir Sikandar boasts that the whole of the Punjab is supporting his group in the Assembly. This might deceive an outsider, but surely Sir Sikandra Hyat Khan's self-deception profits nobody; He should face facts, if he wants to be true to himself to India and to Britain. Let him tell Britain the truth, not forgetting the very recent history. Let him persuade the British friends to transfer power to him and not to the Congress. He could surely manage a better following among the Muslims than Mr. Jinnah.

The language employed against the Congress is sufficiently capable of inciting the anti-Congress groups to use violence against the Congress. Such language ill-becomes a person occupying the responsible position of the premier of the Punjab."

Allahabad Students To Consult Mahatma

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

Some members of the Allahbad University Union have left for Bombay with a letter of the President of the Union to consult Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the controversy of the Allahabad University.—A. P.

INDIAN FARMING
A Monthly Magazine for the Layman
'INDIAN FARMING is intended principally for cultivators and those who are furthering the work of rural development, but I believe it will have attractions for an even larger public, including all those who are interested in any branch of farming.
INDIAN FARMING has my best wishes for a wide circulation and many years of useful life.'—*H. E. the Viceroy.*
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Apply to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.
GD—6

What! not a Single Label?

1 Label each piece of luggage with your name, address and destination station in BLOCK letters.
2 Use a tie-on and stick-on label on each package.
3 Your name, permanent and temporary address should be inside each package.
4 Remove or obliterate all old labels.
Help The Railway
TO DELIVER YOUR LUGGAGE SAFELY!

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ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, AUG. 6

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Naat aur ghazal. 5-15 Pasandida Naghme. 5-30 Asad Ali Khan. 6-25 Jawabi Hamla. 6-30 Sawan ke geet. 6-45 Zinda Hasan. 7 Saqib Ki Ghazlen. 7-15 Life as I see it—9. 7-30 Gauri on Sarod. 7-35 It has happened. 7-40 Apna Apna Dhang. 8 Dil Pasand Gane. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-50 Merry-go-round.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. J. Bhole. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Malkabai. 8-25 S. M. Mayekar. 8-35 Madhusudhan Acharya. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 D. V. Paluskar. 12-30 p.m. Melodious melodies. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Variety. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-20 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Madhusudhan Acharya. 5-15 Multani on Hamidi. 5-20 Malikabai. 5-30 Lalita Nayampalli. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 S. M. Mayekar. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Malkabai. 6-40 G. S. Kellapurkar. 6-50 Lalita Nayampalli. 7 Off the beaten path. 7-15 J. Bhole. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 "Congress Resolution" in English by P. Heerji. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 The Axis speaks. 8-45 Dot and Dash. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War review. 10 Agnes Barratt. 10-15 Eva Khan. 10-25 Interludes. 10-30 George Lester.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 J. Bhole. 8 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Flute recital. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 4-20 to 7-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 8-10 As in Bombay 1. 8-10 D. V. Paluskar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 S. M. Mayekar. 9-20 Malkabai. 9-30 J. Bhole. 10 Sherne Mathe Savasher. 10-20 D. V. Paluskar.

HAD STOMACH PAINS FOR NINE YEARS

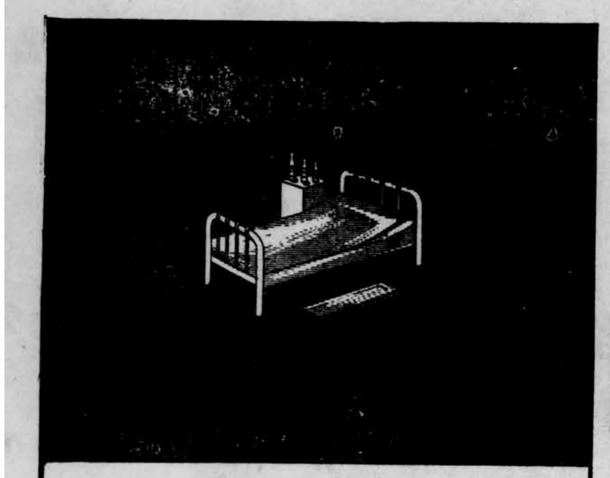
Spent a Small Fortune Seeking a Cure

Perhaps you have become discouraged in your search for something to stop stomach pains. Why not take a tip from this commercial traveller, who spent pounds seeking the right remedy. He writes:—

"As a commercial traveller, I am not used to writing long letters to manufacturers, but it would be wrong if I did not express my gratitude to you. I suffered from nervous gastric stomach for nine years. I spent a small fortune on remedies without result, and, at times, felt very depressed. I call on chemists, so I bought a small packet of Digestif Rennies from one of them, and was amazed at the result. I now take Rennies after every meal, and I have not felt that old pain since."—K.P.

Digestif Rennies work in three ways. They contain antacids which neutralise acidity; absorbents which reduce stomach gas; and digestive ferments which actively aid digestion. Rennies dissolve in the mouth. They become active at once, because they reach your stomach full strength—not weakened with water.

You can get Rennies from any chemist or store; a small box costs only a few annas.



AN INVITATION...

A horrid idea, we admit, to be invited by an empty bed in a hospital or nursing home! But let's look reality in the eye. If you neglect a cough, that's just where you'll end up.

If you suffer from cough, no matter what its origin, you must take *Glycodin Terp Vasaka*. This marvellous cough remedy, attacks infection or inflammation at their source and brings quick relief and ultimate recovery.

Buy a bottle today.

Alembic GLYCODIN TERP-VASAKA

Soothes & Kills Cough

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO. LTD., BARODA.

ALEMBIC DISTRIBUTING AGENCY (Bombay) LTD., Laxmi Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 10, 1998
Muslim: Rajab 22, 1361
Parsi: Aspandarmad 6, 1311
Sunrise: 6-18 a.m. Sunset: 7-10 p.m.
Hightide: 8-36, 19-26. Lowtide: 1-15, 14-18

Denacank, opening of Phuleshwar Branch opp. Ram Mandir, and Dadar Branch (opp. Kohinoor Cinema).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15 5-45 and 9 p.m.
METRO—"The Bugle Sounds" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Honky Tonk" 4, 6-30 and 10
SWASTIK—"Mata" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sugand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Son of Fury" 4 6-30 and 9-30
EXCELSIOR—"Joan of Paris" 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Asra" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
AURORA—"Bharat Milap" 3-45, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PARADISE—"This Woman is Mine" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Big Store" 4, 6-30 and 10
HINDMATA—"Sikandar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45
CHITRA—"Sister" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Khan Daan" 3, 6 & 9
PLAZA—"Bharat Bhet" 3-45 6-45 and 9-45
OPERA HOUSE—"Tamanna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"The Kiss" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sangam" 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh-Michowli" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Birth of a Baby" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Vidyapati" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

FUTEHALLY—On 5th August, 1942, at his residence at Juhu Lane, Andheri, Rashid N. Futehally, senior partner of Messrs. N. Futehally and Co., Bombay.

B. P. C. C. Propaganda Meeting

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has organised a series of meetings to explain the implications of the Wardha Resolution and to prepare the people to implement it when the time comes. The following meetings have been arranged as a part of that campaign:

TO-DAY'S (THURSDAY) MEETING

6 p.m. Corner of Shri Ram Mills, Fergusson Road: Shri Yusuf J. Meherally, Mayor of Bombay, will preside and Acharya Narendrao Deo will address.

6-30 p.m. Telegu Wadi, Kamatipura: Shri S. L. Silam will preside and Shri Shankarrao Deo will address.

P. V. B. CONTROL BOARD: A meeting of the Board of Control of the P. V. B. will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Congress House.

The rehearsal of the P.V.B. activities demonstration will be arranged to-day (Thursday) at Gowalia Tank Maidan at 6 p.m. All volunteers who are partaking the demonstration are requested to be present at the Maidan at 5-45 p.m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: There will be no meeting of the Corporation to-day (Thursday) and Monday, the 10th instant. The next meeting of the Corporation will be held on Tuesday, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.)

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GUJARATI SAHITYA MANDAL: The Mayor of Bombay, Syt. Yusuf Meherally, will deliver an inaugural address at 12-50 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at the Sydenham College under the joint auspices of the Sydenham College Gujarati Sahitya Mandal and the Sydenham College Students' Union.

"LITTLE MAN" ON AIR: Listeners are requested to tune their radio sets to the Bombay Station of the A.-I.R., to-day (Thursday) at 6-55 p.m. There will be something very interesting and absorbing. A "Little Man" will be talking to small men.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A. I. C. C. MEMBERS

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following press bulletin regarding the A.I.C.C. meeting arrangements:—

The members of the A.I.C.C. and the office-bearers of the Provincial Congress Committees arriving in Bombay for the meeting will be the guests of the B. P. C. C. and will be accommodated in Sardar Graha, Arya Nivas, Welcome Hindu Hotel and Great Eastern Hotel. The volunteers who will be receiving these guests at the railway stations will guide them as to which particular hotel the guests from different provinces have to go.

The arrangement for other visitors of the A.I.C.C. have been made in Madhavashram, Aryapatikashram and National Hindu Lodge which are all round about the Congress House and Pandal.

In case any guest finds any difficulty in getting his accommodation he should kindly communicate to the enquiry department at the Congress House.

ALL ACCOMMODATION BOOKED

We are sorry to announce once again that all tickets have been sold and there is no possibility of increasing accommodation in the pandal owing to uncertainty of weather. Some arrangement, however, can be made for those visitors who will be coming from long distances and who will be recommended by their respective provincial Congress Committees.

The issue of press passes and the photographic permits has also been closed since all available space in these special enclosures has been fully booked.

Arrangements have been made in co-operation with the Western India Automobile Association of Bombay, for parking quite a large number of cars in the strip of Gowalia Tank Maidan specially reserved for parking. There will be one way route for these cars. The entry for cars will be from the Gowalia Tank Road and the exit towards Gamdevi Side.

FLAG SALUTATION

The Flag Salutation will take place on Sunday, Agpust 9. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the President of the Indian National Congress, will unfurl the Flag and address the volunteers.

P. V. B. RALLY

The P.V.B. Rally will take place at Gowalia Tank Maidan at 8-15 a.m. on Sunday. The P.V.B. volunteers will give the Congress President a Guard of Honour. After the Rally, the Congress President will address the volunteers.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has kindly consented to address a meeting of all students of Bombay. The meeting will take place in the A.I.C.C. pandal itself. The day of the meeting will be either on Sunday or Monday next. The exact date and hour, however, will be announced later.

The enquiries at the Pandal should be made to the following No. 46167.

Accommodation For A. I. C. C. Members & Visitors

(1) Hotel: "Sardar Griha", Carnak Road, near Crawford Market, Bombay Telephone No. 3108. Provinces: (1) Maharashtra; (2) Behar; (3) Assam; (4) Maha Koshal; (5) Nagpur; (6) Vidarbha. Member in Charge: Sjt. R. M. Khandray.

(2) Hotel: "Arya Nivas", Kilachand Mansion, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 23135. Provinces: (1) Ajmer; (2) Gujrath; (3) U. P. Member in Charge: Sjt. Mohanlal M. Desai.

(3) Hotel: "Welcome Hindu Hotel". Frere Road, near G.P.O., Bombay. Telephone No. 21386. Provinces: (1) Andhra; (2) Karnatak; (3) Koral; (4) Tamil Nad; (5) Utkal. Member in Charge: Sjt. V. A. Karapurkar.

(4) Hotel: "Great Eastern Hotel". Frere Road, near G.P.O., Bombay. Telephone No. 27377. Provinces: (1) Delhi; (2) Bengal; (3) Punjab; (4) N. W. Frontier; (5) Sindh. Member in Charge: Sardar Pratapsingh.

For Visitors: The following Hotels are reserved for Visitors.

(1) "Madhavashram", Parekh Street, near Girgaum Police Court (Telephone No. 42484). (2) "National Hindu Lodge", Prarthana Samaj Junction, (Telephone No. 40768). (3) "Arya Pathikashram", Dwarkadas Mansion, near Prarthana Samaj (Telephone No. 41239). (4) "Rambharose Hindu Hotel", Play House Corner, Grant Road (Telephone Nos. 40193 and 41039). Member in Charge of Volunteers: Sjt. V. H. Kande.

INAUGURATION OF TAGORE SOCIETY

The inauguration ceremony of the Tagore Society, Bombay, will be held on the morning of Friday, the 7th inst., at 9 a.m., at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay Dr. Robert, Mr. Baig (Sheriff of Bombay), Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mayor, Dastur Framroze Bode and Mr. Frank Moraes will be among the speakers. The public are cordially invited to the meeting.

Bengal's Tribute To Tagore

CALCUTTA, August 5

All Government educational institutions in the Province will observe holiday on August 7 as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Instructions to this effect have already been issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Government of Bengal, to the authorities of these institutions.—A.P.

AT NAPPOO HALL: Under the auspices of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, to explain the Communist attitude towards the Wardha resolution. Mr. Jeevandan K. Damodaran, Mr. S. K. Diyandar and Mr. B. T. Ranadive, will address the gathering and explain the real task before the A. I. C. C. and Congressmen in general.

DEVKARAN NANJI BANKING CO. LTD.: Bhuleshwar Branch of the Devkaran Nanji Banking Co. Ltd., will be opened today (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. Also the Dadar Branch will be opened on the same day at 8-30 a.m.

"ISMAIL COLLEGE HOSTEL PARLIAMENT": Budget Session, to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. in the College Hall.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS: Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, Dr. R. V. Leyden will deliver a lecture on "Some Aspects of Indian Architecture", (Illustrated by lantern slides), to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Institute, the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library. Mr. Hormasji Ardeshir will preside.

DIVISIONAL A.R.P. HEADQUARTERS: A.R.P. Warden instructors classes in Hindustani has been started from Wednesday, 5th August at Market Dhoka Halai Memon Jamatkhana, Abdul Rehman Street and will be held daily except on Sundays from 5-30 to 7 p.m. Examination will be held on 20th and 21st instant. A.R.P. Wardens of any Divisional can join these classes.

A.R.P. Qualification Classes in Urdu and Hindustani are being held for newly enrolled Wardens of any Division at Market Dhoka Halai Memon Jamatkhana in Abdul Rehman Street daily at 8 to 10 p.m. except on Tuesdays and Sundays.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA: A public study class on the subject of "Man's Physical Body" will be held at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Putla House, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA: Incident Officers' Conference at A. R. P. Headquarters, Council Hall, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m.

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT: That "World Federation of Nations" will be the subject of a public lecture by Mr. Maurice Frydzmann of Poland in the Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, intimates that telegrams for Bombay, Madras, Agra, New Delhi and their adjacent areas are subject to serious delay, due to congestion and imperfect working.

WORKERS TO MARCH TO CORPORATION: The Municipal Empolyees of the City of Bombay have been agitating for Dear-Food Allowance ever since the beginning of the war. They have decided to take out a procession of all the Municipal Employees to-day (Thursday) to march to the Corporation Hall, with a view to enlist public support for their most elementary and rightful demand.

City's Tribute To Late Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola

Memorial Committee Formed At Sheriff's Meeting

"In him we have lost a great citizen of Bombay and a great Indian, whose place it would be difficult to fill".

With these words Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, President of the public meeting convened by Mr. M. R. A. Balg, the Sheriff of Bombay, in memory of the late Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, at C. J. Hall, on Wednesday evening, paid his tribute to the great Indian whom the country lost recently.

The hall as well as the dais were packed to the utmost capacity and among those present were Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Adviser to the Governor, Sir Alexander Gray, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Mr. J. R. D. Tata and others.

At the outset the Sheriff read the requisition to convene the meeting. Sir C. B. Mehta then proposed and Sir Sultan Chinoy seconded that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad do take the chair, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. M. R. A. Balg, the Sheriff of Bombay then read messages of sympathy from Their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay, N.W.F.P., Punjab, Sind, U.P. and Bihar, and also from Mahatma Gandhi, H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal and others.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad then said:

We have met here this evening to give expression to our sorrow at the loss this city as well as India has sustained by the passing away of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Sir Ibrahim rendered conspicuous services for a period of fifty years in all spheres of activity—political, municipal and commercial. I came to know him for the first time in 1892 when I was elected as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Ibrahim Rahimtoola also came to the Corporation in the same year. He was one of the most prominent figures for many years in the Corporation. The trio, Pherozeshah Mehta, Dinshaw Wacha and Ibrahim Rahimtoola rendered invaluable civic services to the city and built up the prestige and traditions of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He was one of the distinguished Presidents of the Municipal Corporation. After we came together on the Corporation, he and I worked together in many spheres under the guidance of Pherozeshah Mehta. He was nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1899 and continued his membership many years. In 1921 fate again threw us together as members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay. He was appointed a member in 1918 under the Morley-Minto Reforms and was there when I was appointed in 1921 under the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.

ON ROYAL COMMISSION.

After his retirement from membership of the Executive Council, he was appointed President of the Bombay Legislative Council on the death of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. He earned the unique distinction of being the only Indian ever appointed chairman of a Royal Commission. His splendid work on the Indian Fiscal Commission has annured to the great benefit of India and the principles laid down by that Commission are still in operation. From 1911 to 1916, he was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council. He was elected President of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1931 and made his mark there.

Along with all his civic and political activities, he was a successful businessman and was connected for many years with industries and was for very many years a Director of Tata Enterprises. My personal association with him extended for many years and our relations were most friendly. In him, we have lost a great citizen of Bombay and, a great Indian whose place it would be difficult to fill.

MAYOR'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Y. J. Meherally, the Mayor then moved the first and principal resolution of condolence placing on record profound sorrow of the city and the country at the death of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who was a great citizen and a great patriot and who did much to advance the progress of the city, province and country in many wide fields.

Mr. Meherally said Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was one of the makers of modern Bombay, the others being Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir D. E. Wacha and Mr. V. J. Patel. He introduced, when a member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay. Primary Education which the Bombay Municipality carried out with great success although not adequately helped by the Government. Though Sir Ibrahim was dead now, he would live long in the annals of this country as a great patriot and a great commercial magnate.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas seconded the resolution and said in industry, acumen and love for the country very few men would surpass Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in supporting the resolution paid compliments to the burning zeal of Sir Ibrahim in solving the communal problem. Some time before his death, she said, he called her and said he had a plan to solve the communal problem and the political deadlock, but he did not live long to see his life's dream materialised. His greatest quality was courtesy to his opponents though he might differ with them.

Mr. R. P. Masani further supported the proposition and said Sir Ibrahim was a master in the art of clear thinking and sound judgment. The resolution was carried.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, seconded by Mr. Francis Low and supported by Sir Shantidas Askuran and Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji a Committee was appointed to raise funds to perpetuate the memory of Sir Ibrahim in a suitable manner. The Committee consisted of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Mayor, the Sheriff, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir R. M. Chinoy, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, and others.

Mr. J. C. Setalvad then proposed and Mr. R. F. Munshi seconded a vote of thanks to the Sheriff for having convened the meeting, and Mr. Saif F. B. Tyabji proposed and Mr. Haridas Madhavdas seconded a vote of thanks to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad for presiding at the meeting, which were carried with acclamation.

LATE MR. J. F. TITUS

The funeral of the late Mr. J. F. Titus which took place on Tuesday at the Church of England Cemetery, Sewri, was attended by a large gathering of relatives and friends, including several of his colleagues in the Press.

Communist Party Of India, Bombay Committee

KAMDAR MAIDAN RALLY: Under the auspices of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India, a mass rally of the workers, students and citizens will be held at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. to appeal to the A. I. C. C. to follow the path of national unity to mobilise the nation for the resistance against the Japanese-Fascist aggression and for national liberation.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive, Dr. Ashraf, Mr. Sardesai, and Mr. Karyanda Sharma, the Communist members of the A.I.C.C., will address the rally and explain Communist policy regarding the nation's task at this critical juncture.

NEW GUJARATI WEEKLY.

A new Gujarati Weekly entitled "Janta" (published every Monday at Godhra) has freshly come out, and its very first publication contains the Tilak Jayanti number. This journal is exclusively devoted to social, economic and eugenic regeneration of Indians. There is also an article by Acharya Narendra D. member of the Congress Working Committee and a well-known socialist, concerning the present war and its direct impact on the populace of India. Its annual subscription is Rs. 4-8 only, which can be sent to Mr. Y. Lokhandwala, Shroff Bazzar, Godhra.

RAIN HAVOC IN DOHAD.

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Aug. 4.

Heavy and incessant rains have damaged the maize crops, the chief Khariff crops and staple food of Bhils irreparably. The Bhils of Dohad and Jhalod have been hit hard by damage to maize crops. The rains have totalled about 28 inches more than the average rainfall of the year. The scarcity of food and grains for the Bhils has been felt deeply.

POONA AGRICULTURISTS' CONFERENCE.

Poona District Agricultural Conference is being held on Saturday (8th August 1942) at 2 p.m. in the Gokhale Hall, Poona under the presidency of Mr. Annasaheb Awate, President, District Local Board, Poona. The Chairman of the Reception Committee is Mr. Ganpatrao Nalawade, President Poona City Municipality.

"OLD POLITICAL TRICK"

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, August 5

The publication of the secret documents is an old political trick to damn the opponent. If the Government of India in publishing the minutes of the proceedings of the Congress Working Committee, which were confidential, were actuated by the desire to swing public opinion against the Congress, they would soon discover that they were thoroughly mistaken.

MORATORIUM FOR EVACUEES

LAHORE, August 5

The "United Press" learns that the Government of India contemplate to provide relief by way of moratorium or otherwise to debtors in India from amongst evacuees whose assets have been blocked in the enemy-occupied countries. Opinions of the Provincial Governments and the Indian States have been invited on the subject.

It is further learnt that Chambers of Commerce and other commercial interests will also be consulted on the matter.—United Press.

Railway Union Official Externed

CALCUTTA, August 5

Mr. Sudhir Mukherjee, General Secretary of the E. B. Railwaymen's Union, was served with an order of externment under the Defence of India Rules immediately on his release from the Presidency Jail yesterday. He has been directed to leave Calcutta within 48 hours.

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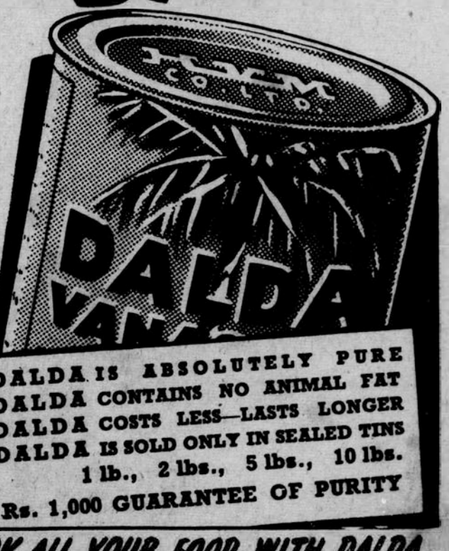

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The Bombay Chronicle

THE LAST CHANCE

In accordance with its resolution of 14th July, the Working Committee has prepared the draft of what it expects to be the final decision of the All-India Congress Committee on the most vital and far-reaching issues which that Committee has had to face during its existence. The draft is on the same lines as the resolution of 14th July with some important additions. It takes into account the development of the war situation during the last month, the utterances of responsible spokesmen of the British Government and the comments and criticisms made in India and abroad. It says that the events subsequent to 14th July have given further justification to the Working Committee's resolution of that date and "have made it clear that the immediate ending of British rule in India is an urgent necessity, both for the sake of India and for the success of the cause of the United Nations" and that "the continuation of that rule is degrading and enfeebling India and making her progressively less capable of defending herself and contributing to the cause of world freedom." The outstanding features of the resolution are a genuine love for the great cause of freedom and democracy for which the United Nations are fighting but which Britain betrays in her relations with India, a passionate desire that this country should play a leading and effective role in hastening the triumph of that cause and the deepest sympathy for Russia and China. This is not intended but is in fact a reply to the slanderous outbursts against the Congress in a section of the British and American Press which evidently the Government of India desired by broadcasting to the world the notes of the proceedings of the Working Committee held at Allahabad.

Moving Language

The urgency of freedom for India could not have been more forcibly expressed than in the moving language of the resolution. As the resolution truly says "the ending of British rule in this country is a vital and immediate issue on which depend the future of the war and the success of freedom and democracy" and "a free India will assure this success by throwing all her great resources in the struggle for freedom against the aggression of Nazism, Fascism and Imperialism." The resolution proceeds: "This will not only affect materially the fortunes of the war, but will bring all subject and oppressed humanity on the side of the United Nations and give these Nations, whose ally India would be, the moral and spiritual leadership of the world. India in bondage will continue to be the symbol of British imperialism and the taint of that imperialism will affect the fortunes of all the United Nations."

Appeal To World Conscience

The July resolution of the Working Committee was defective inasmuch as it was open to the interpretation that a vacuum would be created after "the withdrawal of British Rule in India." The new draft resolution says: "*On the declaration of India's independence*, a Provisional Government will be formed and Free India will become an ally of the United Nations" (our italics). It is evident that the resolution while insisting on a declaration of independence leaves the door open for negotiations regarding the process of translating that declaration into reality. A noteworthy addition to the Wardha resolution is the declaration that the freedom of India must be the symbol of and prelude to the freedom of all other Asiatic nations under foreign domination. Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, the Dutch Indies, Iran and Iraq must also attain their complete freedom. It must be clearly understood that such of these countries as are under Japanese control now must not subsequently be placed under the rule or control of any other colonial Power." Another addition, which says that in the federal constitution of Free India the federal units will not only have the largest measure of autonomy but will also have residuary powers vested in them, is a handsome gesture to Muslims and a helpful contribution to communal settlement. The resolution is thus an appeal to the conscience of the United Nations that freedom of India is necessary not only for her sake but also for the sake of their own cause and an excellent opportunity for Britain to help that cause by reopening negotiations with the Congress and other political parties.

No Civil Disobedience

It is, however, as regards the method suggested by the resolution of achieving freedom at the present moment that we feel doubts and fears. To revolt, when all means have failed, is the inherent right of a people. But the vital question is whether a campaign of Civil Disobedience, in the midst of a great war, will truly secure the two-fold ends the Congress has in view: freedom of India and the triumph of the United Nations. Will it not rather, by creating internal disorder and embarrassing war effort, help the aggressor? To these questions we cannot give a better reply than in the language which Pundit Jawaharlal used at the meeting in Bombay on Wednesday evening assuming that he has been correctly reported. "He said that he was labouring under a conflict in his mind. If the issue was between Britain and India, he would have no doubt whatever. But he was worried about the war and the effect of anything they might do on countries like China and Russia. He was particularly anxious to avoid doing anything which might strengthen the hands of the Axis because he was convinced that an Axis victory would mean the continuation of slavery in the world. But that did not mean that he was prepared to tolerate imperialism for ever." There is still an effective way of ending imperialism in th's country other than Civil Disobedience which may conceivably strengthen the hands of the Axis. That is to effect a communal settlement which by itself will make it impossible for Britain to resist a united national demand.

Try R. T. C. Plan

The draft resolution authorizes Gandhiji to start a campaign of Civil Disobedience. But it leaves it to him to decide when he should do so. This, we take it, is done deliberately to leave the door open for negotiation. In this connection the statements issued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. M. R. Jayakar deserve to be carefully considered by every member of the All-India Congress Committee, if only because they are primarily an appeal to the Congress and secondarily to Government. The appeal to the Congress is that the A. I. C. C. should at least suspend the sanction to the proposed mass campaign till another attempt at a settlement is made and has failed. We agree with Sir Tej Bahadur that it is no use saying that any further attempt at a settlement will serve no purpose as all past attempts have failed. With the enemy at the gate and the country sharply divided as it was never before, the least that responsible Congress leaders should do is to make a spreme attempt to effect at least a tentative wartime settlement. Moreover the attempt suggested now is not a series of isolated meetings like those tried during the last few months but a small representative conference which leaves room for sectional meetings, whenever found necessary. The failure of the last R. T. C. conferences is no valid objection against the present plan. The war situation is such that Britain cannot afford now to flout the Congress. It is, of course, possible that before parting with power Government will make a supreme effort to discredit the Congress in the eyes of the other parties and countries like China and America. That is already being done by certain sections of the so-called National War Front. Again, the immediate reaction in Britain and perhaps in America to Government's "Zinovieff letter" tactics shows what the plan was. But though truth cannot soon overtake a lie that has had a good start, it will be out in good time. Indians have seen through the whole trick, and America and China will do so ere long. Not content with this stunt, Government may also follow the old communal policy before parting with power. But the decision to start civil disobedience, the by no means negligible support it is sure to elicit and the consequent accession to its influence have made many anxious to arrive at an agreement with the Congress. Mr. Jinnah is one of those who share this anxiety despite his attempts to conceal it behind his fulminations against Congress and Gandhiji. It is wise to respond to the invitation. Finally, countries like China and America so desperately need India's goodwill that they will spare no pains, though behind the curtain, to make the proposed R. T. Conference a success. They will most certainly try to counteract all the forces attempting to sabotage the Conference. These are but a few of the factors that are now favourable to the R. T. C. scheme and it will be most unwise to reject it without a trial. Assuming then that all the parties concerned will support the R. T. C. plan, it will be best for Government to take the initiative, provided they do so promptly. But if they fail to do that, Congress should, of course, make the first move. In any case the success of the Conference will depend most on the terms Government offer as the basis of negotiations. Details apart, Government's offer must concede what Gandhiji would call the substance of independence with such reservations as war conditions may render necessary, it being understood that for the vary sake of maximum war effort the Central Government should be completely Indian and should have complete control over Defence as over every other Department of Administration, apart from war operations. If the question is asked what meanwhile the A. I. C. C. should do to frustrate dilatory tactics on the part of Government, one good answer is that it may authorise the Working Committee to take, in consultation with other prominent leaders of the country, such steps as it may deem necessary in the event of a break down of negotiations or of their being unconscionably protracted through Government's dilatory tactics.

Frankly Speaking

Need Of Diversion

In their efforts to save the great city of Stalingrad, the Red Army is literally interpreting M. Stalin's Order of the Day: "Not a step back." For the last ten days it has held the two German thrusts in the region of the Don elbow directed against the city. It is great work even to arrest Nazi progress against the determined all-out effort of the enemy. But while the situation in the elbow area has improved, it has yet to turn in favour of the Russians, for Marshal von Bock is reported to be flinging in reserves incessantly. Here, however, the possibilities are, at the moment, certainly in favour of the Russians. What of the southern drive? Von Bock is driving hard into Northern Caucasus and apparently plans, as an alternative to Stalingrad, to cut the Volga route at Astrakhan All reports indicate that he is making rapid progress and that the situation is very grave. To be retrieved it needs a supreme effort and substantial reserves. There is no doubt about the Soviet soldier responding to the call of his country to the last ounce of strength. But has Marshal Timoshenko the required reserves?

Significant Pointers?

The general position remains extremely critical. And while the Russians have to fight the immediate battles themselves, it is now more clear than ever that if the Russian crisis is not to develop into a major United Nations catastrophe, German pressure upon Russia must be diverted soon and not "eighty critical days" hence. Britain and America have lately been showing signs of waking up to the grave realities of the situation and their own obligations. Public opinion has been energetically showing its anxiety and discussing the desirability of immediately opening a Second Front. Now we learn from Reuter that the Governments of the U. S. A. and Great Britain are about to complete another and a vital stage in their invasion preparations, namely, the appointment of a supreme Commander of the Allied forces. Meanwhile, the British War Office has appointed its most successful transport organiser as its Quarter-Master-General from August 14. Are these to be interpreted as significant pointers or merely gestures to placate the public and the Russians?

China Shows Results

Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek appealing to America for assistance had given a pledge. How that pledge is being vindicated is already shown from the counter-offensive that the Chinese troops have launched with the help of the American Air Force. As the Chinese spokesman declares, three important results are clearly emerging: "Firstly, Japan's early tactics of menacing China with an unchallenged air force are no longer possible, secondly, the Chinese Army will be able to achieve better results in immobilising a greater number of Japanese troops because with air support it will engage the latter on any and practically every front and, thirdly, the American Air Force will perform its own work of immobilising constantly an important portion of the Japanese air force in China." It is not difficult to imagine the immense potentialities of the Chinese front if the American Air Force is substantially increased and the Chinese armies receive a portion of the necessary equipment.

Kakoda Surprise

A Sydney despatch based on reports from operational bases springs a number of surprises as regards the situation at Kakoda. The first is that the Japanese are now in possession of the important aerodrome at Kakoda although General MacArthur's communiques have been regularly reporting "no change" in the land situation. The second is that enemy transport and shipping movements have actually been more successful than one was led to suppose. But if the threat develops, it will be the fault of Allies. For they still hold supremacy in the air and, moreover, they can reinforce the Moresby area quickly and conveniently.

Expropriation Of Indian Land In South Africa

Joint Council Of Action To Hold Mass Rally And Declare Hartal

(From Our Correspondent)

DURBAN, August 5.

A Joint Council of Action, representing ten Indian and European organisations, with the Rev. Satchell, head of Indian Missions Church of England, as Chairman, has been specially formed to oppose the Durban City Council's proposals, involving expropriation of 1,095 acres of Indian owned land and to co-operate with the authorities to provide urgently adequate housing to Indians and to remove the terrible slum conditions under which Indians live at riverside, Clairwood and other areas.

THE MEMORANDUM

The Council of Action in a memorandum to the Minister of the Public Health "opposes on moral and practical grounds the expropriation proposals. It refers to the instance of purposeful neglect to use £50,000 set aside for the City Council by the Union Government in 1928 in terms of the Capetown Agreement for Indian housing.

The proposals awaiting the Minister's consent involves expropriation of mosques, temples, orphanages, schools and cemeteries.

It emphasises that expropriation of places of worship and sacred properties constitute a sacrilligious act. No Indian-owned land shall be acquired and allocated for European or coloured housing schemes nor for resale to Europeans or coloured unless specially required for roads and essential services. It urges the City Council to proceed with the improvement and cleaning up of areas in question by proving its 'bona fides' and making a beginning for provision of Indian housing on its considerable unoccupied holdings in areas in question."

MASS RALLY

A mass rally has been convened by the Joint Council on 16th July in Durban City Hall to obtain public confirmation of the action taken. If the Minister's consent is given the Joint Council proposes instituting a 'hartal'. Resort to non-co-operation, if necessary is also being considered.

Swami Bhawani Dayal has been appointed special representative of the Joint Council of Action in India.

Struggle For Survival, More Than For Swaraj

India Must Be Made Free Now To Resist Aggression, Says Jawahar

"We have been demanding Freedom for many years past, and it is our birthright. If it was only that, we could afford to wait for a few months, perhaps years, more. But to-day, India is in imminent danger of aggression, and this danger cannot be faced without full freedom.

"People talk of giving us a Pro Note and guarantee of future freedom. But it is not a question of freedom at all, but of our very existence. This is not a struggle for Swaraj for its own sake, but for the sake of preparing to meet a greater struggles for survival."

This was the explanation of the motive behind the Congress stand, given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a mammoth gathering at Nare Park, Parel on Wednesday evening.

Panditji further explained that this struggle was necessary, even from the point of view of Allied victory. "If we stay our hands now, the ineptitude of the Government of India will embroil China and every other Allied Nation in misfortune. Everything points to one conclusion. India should be made free now, and Free India will face all aggressors and fight all evil forces."

Pandit Nehru spoke for more than an hour, and more than 50,000 people listened to him in rapt attention.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master who presided over the meeting, welcoming Pandit Nehru said that the burden of carrying out the decision which would be arrived at by the A.I.C.C. was on the shoulders of the public. He fervently appealed to them to support this final struggle for freedom.

MOBILISE FOR FREEDOM.

In his speech said that from every corner of India Congressmen were coming to Bombay to attend the session of the All-India Congress Committee which would begin on Friday. No other meeting during the last 25 to 30 years had attracted such world-wide attention. They were about to take a decision to cast their lot on the side of freedom or slavery the world over.

All these days, the Congress was grappling with a problem that concerned only India, but now that question had got tied up with the fortunes of both the Allied and Axis countries. The future course of the world might be affected by what India would do. Therefore, the responsibility of those who were called upon to make a decision was very heavy. The Working Committee had spent sleepless nights considering all connected questions very carefully.

When 15 intelligent men met, there would be as many different opinions. They would have to understand each other's views, and out of a welter of opinions, evolve one common policy. After duly considering possible effects on China, Russia and other Allied Nations, the Working Committee had decided to recommend to the A.I.C.C. the adoption of a long resolution.

The resolution had been released early to enable everybody concerned to give due consideration to it.

Adverting to the Government of India Communique Panditji said that they were being told that the Government had been preparing a bombshell for them. The bombshell turned out to be nothing more than the publication of some papers 'stolen' from the Congress Office.

It would appear that the object of the Government was to discredit and defame the Congress in America and other countries of the world. It may be they would succeed in that purpose, but had the Government, he asked, thought for one moment what the reaction in India would be? The reaction would be just the opposite of what the Government wanted. Anyway the Congress had more momentous issue to decide than the Government of India's propaganda.

Explaining his own analysis of the situation as it had developed Pandit Nehru said that he was labouring under a conflict in his mind. If the issue was between Britain and India, he would have no doubt whatsoever. But he was worried about the war and the effect of anything they might do on countries like China and Russia. He was particularly anxious to avoid doing anything which might strengthen the hands of the Axis, because he was convinced that an Axis victory would mean the continuation of slavery in the world. But that did not mean that he was prepared to tolerate Imperialism forever.

Proceeding Panditji said that it was this concern which had led them to go to incredible lengths to arrive at a settlement with Cripps. He was, however, happy that they were not caught in that snare. It was fortunate for the country that the Working Committee did not lower itself so far.

They were anxious to help just as the Communists were now anxious to help. But they could do nothing, when they were asked to work within such circumscribed limits. The way in which the British administration was being conducted during the last three years had led them to disaster. If they continued in the same way, far from achieving and early victory, they would court more and more misfortune.

There was no instance in history where an empire of the magnitude of the British Empire had crumbled at the first touch. In Burma and other places, the civil administration had failed even before military defeat.

PERIL TO CHINA

Turning to the possible effects on China, Pandit Nehru said that he would rather have his arms cut off than do anything which would harm China. He was as prepared to lay down his life for China's freedom, as much as for that of India. But could they help China by sitting with folded hands and allowing the Government to bungle along? Could they allow themselves to be kicked about like a football between two Imperialist Powers? In his view, it was imperative that they should seek to be free in order to throw their whole weight, so as to promote the cause of freedom, peace and prosperity in the world.

INVITATION TO ALL

Answering a suggestion which had been made that he was opposed to the 'Quit India' campaign, the speaker said that it was a ridiculous suggestion. He had been asking the British Government to 'withdraw' in stronger language for many years. He had only doubts about the wisdom of asking the Allied forces to withdraw at this time. Gandhiji had accepted that view. The speaker said that it was his first and foremost duty to free India from British domination.

Panditji also stated that Gandhiji was not imposing restrictions of any kind this time. It was an invitation not only to Congressmen but to all men and women of India, and he hoped that the response would soon lead them to freedom and victory.

Mr. Shankerao Deo addressing the meeting said that the Congress resolution meant two things. Firstly, the British control must end. Secondly, the power would be transferred not to the Congress, but to all the people of India.

He also said that the end they had in view was the same as that of the Communists—to help Russia. Only, the Congress felt that they could not help Russia through Lord Linlithgow Only a free India could render any effective assistance.

IS ETHIOPIA NEUTRAL?

Eden's Reply To Question In Commons

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Answering a question in the Commons, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, said that the United Nations declaration was open to adherence by Ethiopia but he understood that no application by the Emperor had yet been received by President Roosevelt.

The Emperor knew that application could be made by him and would be supported by Britain but obviously, added Mr. Eden, the initiative must come from Haile Selassie.

Mr. Shinwell (Labour): Does it mean that Ethiopia is a neutral?

Mr. Eden: No. This is a question of adherence to this declaration.

SITE FOR MOSQUE IN LONDON.

Government has completed negotiations for the purchase of a site for the erection of a Mosque in London.

Announcing this to-day the Under-Secretary for Colonies Mr. Harold McMillan, said the site is known as Regent's Lodge, adjoining Regent's Park.

Conservative Earl Winterton said he was a member of the body of trustees, including Moslems and non-Moslems, which had been handling this matter. The trustees were very well satisfied with the arrangements made.

Mr. Crech Jones (Labour) said that this development would be received with much appreciation and satisfaction.

S. S. GUARD FOR HITLER'S EUROPE.

Mr. Eden commented to-day on the German document embodying Hitler's views on the functions of the Waffen S. S. in the future of Europe, which was recently captured in Libya. Mr. Eden said: "This document sets out in unmistakable terms what Hitler has in store not only for Europe but also for the German people in the event of a German victory. It makes quite clear that Hitler's aim is to include the people of different nationalities against their will, within the boundaries of a greater German Empire and to police this Empire with the notorious S. S Guard."

FUTURE OF CZECH FRONTIERS.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, announced that he had informed the Czechoslovak Government that in the final settlement of Czechoslovak frontiers after the war the British Government will not be influenced by the Munich Agreement or by any changes affected in or since 1938. Mr. Eden's declaration was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Eden, asked if the denunciation of the Munich agreement and other alterations in the Czechoslovak frontiers affected the frontiers between Czechoslovakia and Poland, said: "My answer deals with the Munich agreement. This point concerns the frontier between the two Allies countries and I have every confidence that will be dealt with on the basis of the close friendly relations which now happily exist between them."

WHEN CHURCHILL WILL MAKE WAR STATEMENT.

The Leader of the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Cripps, today confirmed the earlier statement that Mr. Churchill would not make any war statement prior to Parliament's summer recess.

Moving a motion fixing the period of the short summer recess Sir Stafford Cripps said amid cheers that the object was not to give the members of holiday but to enable them to concentrate for a brief period on other important duties. He emphasied the strain on the ministers and the administration of constant attendance in parliament and said that efficiency demanded that they should have a brief relaxation then of a week or two in their departments without interruption of parliamentary business. The parliament would be recalled if an unexpected situation arose or if there was an appeal from responsible quarters for an earlier reassembly.

The motion for the summer recess was agreed to.

SIAMESE NATIONAL TO AID UNITED NATIONS.

A large proportion of Siamese in Britain at the outbreak of the war in the Far East expressed their desire to serve the cause of the United Nations and the war office have made arrangements to enable them to volnnteer for service in British armed forces.

The Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs Mr. Richard Law, intimating this in a parliamentary answer to-day says that the action of these Siamese Nationals is warmly welcomed.

Answering a suggestion in the subject, Mr. Law adds it is not practicable to establish a free Siamese Government in this country.

CIVILIAN INTERNMENT CAMPS IN HONGKONG.

A preliminary report by the International Red Cross delegate regarding civilian internment camps in Hongkong suggests some improvement but no reports have yet been received concerning the prisoners of war camp there, stated the Foreign Secretary Mr. Eden in a parliamentary answer. He added that many statements made by Americans who recently reached Lourenco Marques, especially those relating to Japanese conduct at the time of the fall of Hongkong, confirm information already received. In so far as they deal with new matters, steps are being taken through the Swiss Government to investigate them. —Reuter.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

WASHINGTON, August 5.
Reports about the contemplated formation of a supreme high command consisting of the United States and British Chiefs were discounted by a high military source here. "Reuter" was informed that such a proposal was not being seriously considered by responsible officials in London and Washington.

—Reuter.

* * *

Acharya Kripalani discloses that the notes of the Working Committee discussions were seized by the police under a warrant authorising them to take away such documents the circulation of which would be prejudicial under the Defence of India Act.

The suggestion, however, is unfounded that the Governor-General-in-Council is considering the immediate prosecution of the Government of India for circulating such a document.

* * *

Apropos of Jawaharlal's opinion of Dominion Status, Premier Curtin of Australia says: "We are proud and completely satisfied with our status and rights as a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Not enjoying the privilege of being the "kith and kin" of the British Indians feel that they must perforce be content with the status and rights of, say, the Chinese.

* * *

A British paper commenting on the Government of India's "sensation" and brilliant find, the record of the Working Committee meeting, describes Mahatma Gandhi as India's "arch appeaser" who "would like to go to Tokyo as Mr. Chamberlain went to Munich and beseech the aggressor to be good."

By the way, how would it be if the world were treated to the minutes of certain proceeding of the Chamberlain Cabinet and even of the Churchill Cabinet?

* * *

R. A. F. HAVOC AT DUSSELDORF
What Photographs Reveal
—Headlines.

Would not a less dramatic substitute be preferable to bombing one night followed by a sixty hour interregnum for gloating over it?

* * *

Here is a puzzle arising out of certain clues which are:—

(1) Mr. Attlee has made a 20-minute statement at a secret sitting of the Commons.

(2) Reuter's Military correspondent believes that General Marshal will be appointed supreme Allied Commander in Western Europe and

(3) General Riddle-Webster, who organised the transport of the B. E. F. after the Dunkirk withdrawal has been appointed the Army's new Quarter-Master-General as from August 14.

The answer is a "Second Front" prefixed with a word of two letters beginning with N and ending with O.

* * *

According to an American broadcast the U. S. A. Air Force will operate from 150 aerodromes in Britain with a total ground personnel of 400,000.

And, we are very glad to assure you that one of the 150 is actually ready now and will begin to be operated from very soon, say, within the next 150 days.

* * *

No. You had better not work out as to when the entire 150 will be in full answer.

The answer is bound to be staggeringly terrific.

Frontier M.L.A Shot At

PESHAWAR, Aug. 5.

Mian Jaffar Shah, M.L.A., ex-President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, was fired at this morning near Charsadda 25 miles north of Peshawar He received slight injury on the right hand.

The alleged assailants were arrested by the police. Investigation is proceding.

The incident is, it is stated, due to personal feud.—United Press.

YUGOSLAV PATRIOTS KILL GESTAPO OFFICIALS

CAIRO, Aug. 5.

A large number of Gestapo and army officers were killed by bombs thrown by Yugoslav patriots following the massacre, of over 700 people in Zagreb, according to reports received in Cairo. The massacre was a reprisal for the murder in the barber's shop of Gustav Helem, the chief of Zagreb Gestapo.—Reuter.

GOVT. SELL JOWAR CHEAP NOW

Jowar obtained from Hyderabad State will now be sold in the Government grain shops. As this jowar has been obtained at low controlled rates with the assistance of the Hyderabad State officials, the Government has reduced the price per paylee from 9 annas to 5 annas 3 pies.

However, in order to prevent a raid either for resale or for hoarding not more than one paylee will be sold to an individual at a time.

THE RICE TANGLE

Bombay Rice Merchants' Association Explains The Position

The following statement has been issued by the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association:—

Since sometime past the rice trade is passing through a very critical situation, as all the other trades are; and we feel it our bounden duty to issue this public statement, in order to meet the charges which are being, in some quarters, levelled against us, wholesale rice merchants as also to explain to the public what are the steps taken by Government and what are the steps not taken by Government, which have militated against a fair carrying on of the trade and has, needlessly, inflicted upon the consuming public, as also retail traders, hardships, inconveniences and sufferings.

We should first mention the rates which have been fixed by Government with regard to certain qualities of rice:—

		Per bag. Rs.	a.	p.
1.	All Burma Rice. .	17	0	0
2.	All Madras rice, including Bezwada, Kusma, but excluding Nellore and Barik rice. ..	15	8	0
	Nellore Rice. ..	16	0	0
	Barik rice. ..	17	0	0
3.	All Bengal Rice (boiled or raw) except (i) and (ii) below. ..	15	8	0
	(i) Pukka Hurra. ..	18	0	0
	(ii) Sita Sal. ..	18	4	0

With regard to these rates the Committee of the Association should like to point out that a serious mistake is committed in the fixation of these rates, and that the following should have been the proper rates, which were pointed out to the Director of Civil Supplies, vide Association's letter dated 11th July, 1942:

1. Superior Burma rice such as (1) Ekreen, (2) Fegam and (3) Supersugandhi should be Rs. 20/-, 19/- and 20/- per bag, respectively; Madras rice such as Kisankant and Sunkisankat should be Rs. 17/6 and 17/12, respectively; similarly Bengal rice prices are in Bengal itself: Kamini Rs. 18/8, Gulabshoru 19/8, Katari Bhog 20/-, Kacha Hura 16/8, and Kucha Sitasal 17/-, loose without gunnies. Over and above this, transportation and other charges are to be taken into account as far as Bengal rice is concerned, whereas the Government of Bombay have fixed Rs. 15/8 per bag as the price for this variety of Bengal rice.

The Association has been protesting against such a fixation of prices for the last one month and a half, but upto this time without any tangible results. We have now got a still more serious complaint to make, which is with regard to higher qualities of rice. There are certain higher qualities of rice which wholesale have got with them, say, about 44,000 bags, for which Government have not yet fixed any prices. What we want is that the rates must be fixed for these so that we may be permitted to sell all this rice without any difficulty. What happens is when the retail dealers see the bags of rice with the wholesaler, they naturally feel that the wholesalers are sitting over this stock and are not selling to them, and thus the position is entirely misconceived. If Government will even now, after waiting for a month and a half, fix the rates for these higher qualities, so much stock will be released and the wholesalers will be freed of this burden and responsibility.

POSITION OF STOCKS

With regard to the position of stocks, the Association may state that the Order for the freezing of stocks was issued on the 25th June, 1942. On 21st June, there was a total stock of 158,000 bags of rice. Since then 40,000 to 43,000 bags were imported by members of the Association before 1st July. Over 100,000 bags of rice have already been sold and delivered under the orders of the Director of Civil Supplies. There is a balance now of 101,000 bags, of which 30,000 bags are of inferior quality, for which there is a very small demand, and 44,000 bags of superior rice for which prices are fixed too low and to which a reference has already been made. Out of the balance of 26,000 bags, there are about 12,000 to 13,000 bags of rice, for which there is a very small demand, if any so there remain 12,000 to 13,000 bags with 60 wholesale merchants. From the above, the public will see how serious is the position of the rice trade at present. The allegations that the wholesale merchants are sitting over the stocks and have frozen up thousands of bags of rice are obviously, under the circumstances, wrong and are giving a very misleading idea of the correct position. It is but natural that the public, who have not got the advantage of all these statistics, may come to believe these allegations and consider that the wholesale rice merchants are acting against the interests of the general public and demanding over the control rates. The Association should like to point out that Government are getting some 6,000 tons of rice, i.e., about 84,000 bags, every month from outside, specially from Bezwada, which means that during the last month and a half, this rice despatched from there to Bombay is 125,000 bags. All this stock of rice is diverted by Government to their own godowns, and it is a mistake to suppose that the wholesalers are getting any portion of this stock. It is admitted that these stocks are not also given to the retail dealers. The question, therefore, arises: What are the steps Government are going to take with regard to all these stocks? Surely, it stands to reason that, while the rice market is in such a serious position, Government should release a portion of these stocks both for wholesalers and retailers. The Committee of the Association can understand and appreciate that Government may be wanting some of these stocks for any emergency that may arise. At the same time, the Committee consider that the present situation is one of such emergency as, if the situation still continues for some little time, the consuming public will have no rice to buy and the rice position will become even worse than the Kerosene position is at present. The situation can only be eased if these large stocks with Government are diverted, to some extent at least, through the wholesale merchants to the retailers.

LET MERCHANTS IMPORT IT

The Committee are of opinion that the best policy would be to allow the merchants themselves to import all the requirements of Bombay. There should be no apprehension on the part of Government that the stocks which the merchants may hold may not be used for consumption of the City when an emergency arises. The merchants are prepared to import rice to the extent of the wagons supplied to them. They have already got stocks of thousands of bags at several of the exporting stations, ready for despatch to Bombay if the wagons are made available, and it is this which has naturally given rise to the statement made in several quarters that the difficulty at present is not so much the scarcity of rice as of the shortage of wagons. In fact, Government have given assurances about making available the required number of wagons; but have not found their way to do so, and are, on the contrary, getting rice themselves. The result is that several merchants, who have purchased large stocks of rice at the producing stations for despatch to Bombay, find themselves let down with heavy stocks on hand and with no wagons available to export the rice to Bombay.

The retail dealers have complained to the public that the wholesale merchants are not selling to them rice which is controlled, though they have got their stocks. The trouble seems to have arisen from the fact that there is a good deal of red-tapism with regard to making available the stock of rice to the retail dealers from the wholesalers. The procedure is that the retail dealers fix up the quantities of rice they want, or can get from certain wholesale merchants and then they go to the Assistant Director of Supplies for the necessary permits. A good deal of time is wasted in getting the permits: and, in passing, the Association may say that the treatment meted out to the merchants is not all that is desirable. After getting this permit, the retail dealers go to the wholesale merchants and then get the necessary quantities of rice. Four or five days, and sometimes more, elapse in all this process, and it happens that some of the retail dealers may go to the wholesale merchant in the meanwhile and ask for a particular quantity of rice. The wholesale merchant naturally says that those particular bags have already been sold; but the retailer does not believe it and is under the misapprehension that the wholesale merchant is really sitting upon the stocks and does not want to dispose of them unless with a higher premium. The retail dealers, therefore, threaten to close down their shops and not to trade any more. Our appeal to them is that they should co-operate with us, wholesale merchants, in getting the Government procedure revised and brought upto-date, and neither the interests of the public, nor of the retail dealers nor of the wholesale merchants will be served by putting a stop to the trade as a whole. On behalf of the Association, the Committee may say that they are trying their level best to get the whole procedure changed, as much as the retail dealers and the consuming public, because they believe that the retail dealers are an integral part of the whole trade and the consuming public cannot be left alone, and it is our urgent and earnest request that no section of the trade should leave off the trade, as otherwise the worst sufferers will be the consumers and, that too, the poorer and the lower middle classes.

WARNING TO GOVT.

The Committee have thus dealt so far with the problems that have arisen and that arise every day 'vis-a-vis' retail dealers. They cannot, however, help saying that Government are, to a very large extent, responsible for all this trouble, that has arisen in the rice trade. Government, in the first place, put controlling rates, which, as the Committee have shown above, were not justifiable. In the second place, they have not fixed rates for certain higher qualities of rice which were necessary in order to enable those qualities to be disposed of, and while not fixing rates they have not yet allowed the particular qualities to be sold. They have been importing rice themselves and are not making this stock available to the regular channels of the trade, but have been conserving them as stocks. Not only that, but they have now got a system of getting supplies to the retail dealers through the wholesalers, and the Assistant Director of Civil Supplies, which is as bad as it can be, and calls for a thorough revision. The Committee of the Association, therefore, are strongly of opinion that Government must take immediate steps for a revision of the whole procedure and for a revision of their whole policy in this regard. They consider it their duty to give a warning to Government, with all the emphasis they can command, that unless they leave off their indifference manifested during the last one month and a half, the whole position of the Rice trade in Bombay and the Presidency will be the worst possible and there will be a hue and cry in the whole Province with regard to this most necessary article of our diet.

TRADE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Present Prices Low Enough

Bombay, Aug. 5.

On Tuesday the New York cotton improved on active trade buying on the belief that present prices are low enough. Recently there had been active liquidation under the influence of Government move to check inflation and favourable crop reports. But in view of record cotton consumption present prices are considered low enough for the time being. Of course when new crop movement begins there will be increased hedge selling which may check any undue rise in prices.

There was trade price fixing and scatter ed outside demand stimulated by the Department of Agriculture report of potential serious insect infestation in eleven producing states and improved business in cotton goods. There was some South-Western hedg ing and liquidation. Finally prices har dened on New Orleans buying.

The market opened at a rise of 5 points with October 18.18 and declined to 18.15 which was the lowest level. Thereafter there was steady buying and prices improved to 18.30. The market finally closed at a net gain of 15 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 19.47c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady on improved demand and closed at a rise of 19 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 20 points at 18.59c per lb.

LOCAL SITUATION.

"On Tuesday, cotton opened somewhat steadier on upward reactionary feeling. Some professional short covering helped to sustain prices but hedge sales by the trade and liquidation by the leading bull resulted in a sharp decline. Outside business has been negligible due to highly uncertain internal politics and their possible threatened consequences. The professional operators depend upon the report from Congress and thus the sentiment rapidly sways "to and fro". Undoubtedly, the fresh sellers seem cautious but buyers are as well too timid to follow up any sharp rise resulting from short covering. In short, fluctuations in prices appear to be two sided until much more is known about the Congress carrying out its intended resolutions. Seeds were somewhat steady with fresh liquidation drying up so also yarn and cloth. Silver and gold maintained their steadiness but higher levels taperred off new demand. Shares were too relatively steady and absorbing all miscellaneous selling. State Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co.

PRIVATE CABLES:

N. Y. October highest (2-45 p.m.) 18.30+17
N. Y. October lowest (10-21 a.m.) 18.15+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Some trade buying. General view prices low enough.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 4.

October	18.29+16
December	18.48+18
January	18.52+18
March	18.64+18
May	18.74+17
July	18.79+17
Middling spot	19.67+16

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 4.

October	18.49+19
December	18.69+19
January	18.75+20
March	18.87+20
May	18.95+19
July	19.01+19
Middling spot	18.59+20

NOON CALL

New York, Aug. 4.

October	18.30
December	18.38
March	18.54

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Following a rise of 16 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 314/8 for I.C.C. January and advanced to Rs. 315. At this level there was renewed liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 311. The decline attracted short covering and prices steadied at Rs. 313. The present steadiness of the market is mainly due to cessation of selling and inclination to cover short sales. The market position is healthy but in view of uncertain political situation the market is moving up and down without confidence. The market was dull and narrow and finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. January	Rs. 312 8 0
I. C. C. March	306 0 0
BROACH July/August	193 0 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug. 5.

	Extra Spr-ine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Broach No. 2	202	129	196	195	
M G Punj-Ameri	351	326	321	316	
M G Surat	426	421	416	411	
Rajpipla	422	417	412	407	
Navsari	426	421	416	411	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 5.

	Old	Ready.
Bengal	.....	180/85
Berar	170-80	181/83
C. P. 1	180-85	203/5
C. P. 2	170-80	188/93
Khandesh	140-45	...
Mugtai	150-55	...
Broach	145-50	193/95
Broach Low	140-45	...

TRADING IN COTTON MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The local forward cotton market will remain open from 12 noon to 2 p.m. on Friday the 7th and Saturday the 8th inst.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Improved Demand

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The local Share Bazar was steady with improved demand. There was more inclination to buy on hopes that something may be done to improve the political situation. The market remains narrow with a restricted turnover. The industrial situation is encouraging and profits are steadily increasing. Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 1462 and advanced to Rs. 1500 in cash while forward quotation was Rs. 1507/8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 296 and improved to Rs. 302 Century shares opened at Rs. 511 and after declining to Rs. 509 improved to Rs. 512 Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1280 and advanced to Rs. 1300 Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 168.

Fair amount of stability was maintained in Wall Street by further light investment demand for selected rails and industrials although assorted leaders faltered and some bidding developed still attributing to the belief that war news, taxes and other bearish factors may have been partially discounted. However Russian crisis evidently inspired trimming of commitments. Anaconda Copper Mining shares gained 1/8 at 25 7/8. U. S. Steel shares declined 3/8 at 47 and General Motors were unchanged at 37 1/2 dollars.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Apollo 5; Ahmedabad Advance 385; Bombay Dyeing 1297/8; Central India 366; Century 506/8; Colaba Land 177/8; E. D. United 3/1/6; Finlay 203; Gokak 256; Indian Bleaching 188; Indore Malwa 355; Kohinoor 499; Lakshmi 810/4; Morarji 620; Mysore 140; New Great 278; Phoenix xd 455; Podar 212/8; Sassoon Silk 95/12; Sholapur 6550; Simplex 204; Swadeshi 349; Swan 195; Tata Mill 35; Vishnu 1685; New City 272/8.

ELECTRICS.

Andhra Valley 1613/12; Ahmedabad Electric 182/8; Ajmere Electric 13/12; Bombay Suburban (old) 173/12; Bombay Tramways 131/12; Karachi Electric 196/4; Poona Electric 238/12; Surat Electric 180; Tata Hydro 174; Tata Power 1517/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Asso. Cement 168; Belapur Sugar 216; Bombay Burma 217; Bombay Burma New 72/8; Bombay Steam 342/8; Shivrajpur 46/4; Tata Steel Def. 1510; Tata Steel, Ord. 302; Prem. Construction 120; Br. B. Petrol 1/4/6; Ind. Radio Def. 360; Ind. Radio Ordy 365; Scindia Steam 20/14; Tata Chemical 17/8; Tata Oil 60/8; Western India Match 236/4; Burma Corporation 1/15; Indian Iron 26/10; Indian Copper 2/1/6; Steel Corp. Bengal 16/12;

BANKS.

Baroda 116/8; Central 49/14; Imperial F. P. 1532/8; Imperial P.P. 375; India 145; Reserve 102; Union 6/8.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prant. 937/8; Central Prov. 108/8; Gujrat 109; Hoshiarpur Dosb 97; Mandra Bhon 108/8; Sara Sirajgunge 98/8; Sialkot Narowal 113.

INSURANCE.

Empire 700; Jupiter 15/2; New India 47/8; Oriental Life 4020; Vulcan Insurance 9/8.

DEBENTURES.

4 per cent Tata Chem. 1952 126/12; 4 per cent Andhra 1962 104/14; 4 per cent Bom. Telephone 46/4; 4 per cent Tata Power 1961/55 104/14

PREFERENCE.

5 per cent Ahm. Advance 125; 7 per cent Andhra 1570; 7 per cent Bom. Tram 77/8; 6 per cent Bom. Steam 327/8; 5 per cent Central India 682/8; 6 per cent Tata Steel 1st 306/4; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd 136; 7 per cent Tata Hydro 159/8; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Power 1597/8; 6 1/4 per cent P. Const 1st 122/8; 6 1/4 per cent P. Const. 2nd 121/8; 5 per cent Swadeshi 138; 5 per cent T. Chem. 121.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The market showed a further improvement to-day on scattered buying support. Tata Deferreds went ahead to 1510. Tata Ordinaries similarly advanced to 303 closing finally at 302. Among cotton mill shares Bombay Dyeings finished higher at 1300, while Centuries and Kohinoors showed a small improvement to 509 and 502 respectively. Indian Irons were steady at 26-10.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1480), 1492-6, 1475, 1510, 1505, 1510.

Tata Ordinaries (296), 297, 295, 303, 301, 302.

Tata Ordinary 302; Tata Deferred 1510; Indian Iron 26-10; Steel Corpn of Bengal 16-10; Bombay Dyeing 1300 Central India 366-4; Century 506-12; Gokak 256-14; Kohinoon 501-4; Simplex 205-8; Andhra Valley 1615; Tata Hydro 171-14; Tata Power 1525; Associated Cement 167-8; Belapur 217-8; Bombay Burma (old) 215

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Groundnuts August	63 3 0
Castorseeds September	67 6 0
Cottonseeds September	30 9 0
Linseed September	8 10 9

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 135 0 0
Copper Sheets	160 0 0

Tone:—Steady.

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Aug. 5.

	To-day	Total
Broach	5,350	15,350

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Aug. 5.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesday	This year	Last year.
Khandesh		86,213	100,984
Central India		30,595	148,069
Barsi and Nagar		54,219	124,726
Hyderabad/Gaorani		18,989	50,772
Berar		178,696	384,697
Central Provinces		87,566	77,103
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		19,224	13,868
Total Oomras		456,277	885,351
Dholeras	213	34,430	99,983
N.-W. Provinces		1,425	1,742
Rajputana		470	6,766
Sind-Punjab	515	428,432	565,656
Broach		330,990	298,636
Coompta & Dharwar	2,118	38,632	147,532
Westerns-Northerns	1,130	41,441	110,519
Cocoanada		....	239
Arr. by road to 30th July '42		92,500	356,133

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Cast. seed September	5 0 0
Cott. seed September	1 12 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	1 0 0
Gold 2nd Settlement	1 8 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Broach J/A highest 200; lowest 194 1/2; closing 195 1/2

Indian Cotton Contract Jan. highest 317 1/2; lowest 309; closing 311 3/4

Indian Cotton Contract March highest 311, lowest 304; closing 304 1/2

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton Contract Jan. below New York Jan. 638 cent pts. at 331

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 4.

T. T. London on:—

New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid official 40.5
Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47
Zurich sellers 17.5 buyers 17.4
Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Aug. 4.

Rozario Santa Fe Aug/Sept. quoted 26 1/2
Barletta Russo Aug/Sept. quoted 26/1 1/2
South Australian Wheat Aug/Sept quoted 28

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 4.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£65 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£101 1/16
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£105 13/16
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£115 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 1/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	£6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£53
National Bank of India	£26 1/4

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 5.

2 3/4 per cent 1949-52 98/13
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 93/0
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 99/14
3 per cent 1949-52 Loan 100
3 per cent 1963/65 93/8
4 per cent 1960-70 106/14
3 per cent 1943 Bonds 102/4
4 per cent War Bonds 102/0
3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan 102/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan 112/4

TAX FREE LOANS

6 per cent 1945-55 Loan 109/0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 104/4
4 per cent M Deb 1957 107/8
6 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
5 per cent M Deb 1954 124/4
5 per cent K P T 1956 123/8

Tone:—Steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. There was small trade demand which was satisfied officially. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover. Prices fluctuated with a narrow range quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs. 53 6 0
Shrawan	53 4 6
Sovereigns	39 13 0

SILVER.

Ready	85 0 0
Shrawan	84 4 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 4.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 4.

London gold fine per oz	£8-8-0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 5.

LONDON:—

Banks buying 90 Days/8t. 1/6 9/32 Two Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/8t 1/6 5/16 Three Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/8t. 1/6 5/16 Four Months
B C Rates T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 5/32

LONDON/NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4 D D Rs 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs 326 1/2

LONDON/MONTREAL:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 294 3/4

LONDON/BERNE:—

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4 D D Fcs nil
Banks buying T T Fcs 133 1/2 D D Fcs nil

LONDON/STOCKHOLM

Banks selling T T K 123 D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128

MEXICO/LONDON:—

Banks selling T T Rs 67.27 D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04 D D Rs. 62.04

LISBON/LONDON:—

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55 D D Esc 7.55

AUSTRALIA/LONDON:—

Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil D D 1/1 3/8

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call and 1 to 3 months not quoting
4 to 6 months 1/4 per cent
7 to 12 months 1/2 per cent

Tone:—Very Easy.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 31st day of July, 1942.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	12,29,72,000
Notes in circulation	450,99,87,000
Total Notes issued	463,29,59,000
Total Liabilities	463,29,59,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 71.489 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
Sterling Securities	286,79,17,000
Total of A	331,20,60,000
B Rupee Coin	29,71,78,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	102,37,21,000
Total Assets	463,29,59,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 31st July, 1942.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid-up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	4,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt. of India	12,95,05,000
(2) Government of Burma	35,42,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	7,37,66,000
(b) Banks	65,20,09,000
(c) Others	1,90,25,000
Bills Payable	2,94,30,000
Other Liabilities	1,66,15,000
Rupees	102,38,93,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	12,29,72,000
Rupee Coin	8,58,000
Subsidiary Coin	5,29,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Government Treasury Bills	6,24,000
Balances held abroad*	80,65,55,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	59,00,000
Investments	6,39,80,000
Other Assets	2,26,74,000
Rupees	102,38,93,000

*Includes Cash and Short Term Securities.

Calcutta Share Bazar

CALCUTTA, August 5

The Stock Exchange ruled quiet but steady and only a limited business was put through. Government securities were unchanged.

Following are quotations for final transactions:—

Government securities: 3 per cent Defence loan 1949-52 100; 3 per cent loan 1963-65 93/11; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 93 small lots.

Banks: Allahabad Bank pref 142; Central Bank 50/8; Imperial Bank fully paid 1525; Reserve Bank 99/8.

Cottons: Dhak Swari 16/12 small lot.

Jutes: Nuddea 59 small lot; Sree Luchminarain 13/4.

Eng. Companies: Indian Iron and Steel 26/10; Kumardhubi Eng pref 144; Steel Corpn ord 16/12; pref 112 ct; Steel Products 6.

Miscellaneous: Barasat Basirhat Railway—Chaparmukh Siliga Railway 84/8 small odd lot; Burma Corpn 2; Indian Copper 2/2; Assam Bengal Cement ord 11/12; British Ceylon Corpn 5/12; Calcutta Trams ord 15/8; Indian Cables 23/2; New India Investment 54 small lot ct; Walford Transport ord 1/11; pref ord 1/12; Star Paper 15/13; Humayan Property defd 1/8.

Sugar shares: Basti 325; New Savan 14/6; Ramnugger Cane and Sugar 10/12.

Tea shares: Patrakola pref 141 ct; Rydak 59/8; Sarugaon 12/2

Debentures: 5 1/2 per cent 1929/59 Calcutta Improvement Trust Debs 115/5 ct; 6 per cent 1916/55 Associated Hotel Debs 101/8, 5 1/2 per cent 1915/30/50 Dalhousie Property Debs 97/8; 5 1/2 per cent 1939/47 Dalmia Cement Debs 105 ct; 5 1/4 per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries Debs 104/8 ct

JERUSALEM:—Over 2,000 Palestinians enlisted in the three British services during July, according to figures published to-day. The present total comprises 15,789 Jews and 6,660 Arabs. These include 1,478 Jewesses and 25 Arab women.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER.

New York, August 5

Previous closing	18.48
To-day's opening	18.51
Difference	+03
To-day's closing see Stop Press	

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, August 5

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

October not received
December not received
March not received

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, August 5

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay August/September (£29 quoted) £29 quoted
Linseed Calcutta August/September (£23 1/2 quoted) £23 1/2 quoted
Linseed La Plata August/September unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal August/September (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast India shipment (£27 1/2 quoted)

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, August 5

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, August 5

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, August 5

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, August 5

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES

London, August 5

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-6 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, August 5

New York Stock Exchange opening prices: General Motors (dol 37 3/4) dol 37 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 7/8) dol 25 3/4
United States Steel Common (dol 47 1/2) dol 46 7/8
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, August 5

The London Stock Exchange was quiet to-day.

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, August 5

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101 1/16

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

5 per cent 1958-68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent British Consols £32 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 15/16
3 per cent Conversion Loan £100 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan £115 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 13/16
3 per cent War Loan £102 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds £114 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 18-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 38-0
Electric Music Industry 17-3
Pinchin Johnson 26-3
Imperial Chemical 33-1 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary 53-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £81 3/4
Dundee 27-9
Unilever Ordinary 29-0
Ford Motors 26-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £59 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordy £4
Carreas 'A' £5 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 7/32
P and O Defd 27-6
Distillers 77-3
Bredfords Dyes 9-3
British Celanese 10-10 1/2
J and P Coates 37-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary 37-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners 11-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-9
Inter Nickels dol 38 3/8
Indian Iron 40-0

TEA SHARES

Assam 14-3
Donaro Tea 26-3
Empire of India 17-6

JUTE

Barnagore £5

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 8-5
Gula Kelampong 8-1 1/2
Rubber Plant 14-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 14-4 1/2
Burma Corporation 3-3
Rio Tintos £8
East Rand Properties £1 23/32
Rand Mines £6 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown £8 1/4
Associated Portland Cement 48-1 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold 70
Sub-Nigel £5 9/16
Spring Mines Split Shares £0 15/16
Union Corporation 130-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 35-7 1/2
Anglo-India £43-9
Burma Oil £1 21/32
Mexican Eagle 9-9
Shell Transport £2 3/8
Royal Dutch £19

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £45
London Midland Ordinary £19 7/8
London North Eastern Defd £2 1/8
London Southern Defd £15 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent £123
London Transport 'C' £45

"THYAGI" EDITOR JAILED

MADRAS, August 4

Chidambaram Ramasatagopa Iyengar, Editor of the "Thyagi" of Villupuram, was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, under the Defence of India Rules, in connection with an alleged prejudicial speech delivered by him at Bhuvanagiri, a village near Chidambaram, in April last. He has been placed in 'A' class.—United Press.

DELHI LABOUR CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, August 5

A joint conference of representatives of Governments, employers and workers will meet in New Delhi on August 7, 1942, to consider whether a central collaborative machinery is advisable, and if so, to set up the machinery as early as possible. The Hon. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, member for Labour, will open the Conference.

RAINFALL OF THE WEEK

POONA, Aug. 5.

Weekly weather report for the week ended 29th July 1942:—

During the week, the monsoon continued generally active over the whole country except parts of North West India.

A depression appeared in the north-west bay on the 24th and moved west-northeastwards. It strengthened the monsoon in South-West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the Central parts of the country and also caused good rainfall in the Western Himalayas and the North-West Frontier Province.

Another depression formed at the head of the Bay on the 28th and passed inland on the next morning.

Some of the noteworthy amounts of rainfall during the week were—Renka (Ambala) 9.4 inches, Pachhad (Ambala) 8.6 inches, Narsingarh (the Punjab) 8.2 inches and Mussoorie 7.7 inches, on the 22nd; Sandheads 8.3 inches, and Birmitrapur (Chota Nagpur) 6.8 inches, on the 24th; Ganj Basoda (Bhopal) 7.6 inches on the 25th; Saugor 9.8 inches, Jubbulpore 8.8 inches and Rajgarh (Bhopal) 6.7 inches on the 26th, Mahabaleshwar 8.9 inches and Khadala 8.6 inches on the 27th.

The United Provinces Central India, the Central Provinces and Berar:—Fairly widespread rainfall occurred in the Central Provinces, West Central India and the West United Provinces throughout the week, in East Central India on six days, in the East United Provinces on five days and in Berar on four days. Rain fell also at a few stations in the East United Provinces on the 27th.

North-West India: There was nearly general rain in Kashmir on the 23rd and 24th, in East Rajputana on the 23rd and 27th, in the North-West Frontier Province on the 23rd and in the East and North Punjab on the next day. Rain fell locally or at a few stations in the East and North Punjab and Gujarat on six days during the week, in Kashmir, West and East Rajputana on four days, in the South-West Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province on three days and in Baluchistan on the 24th.

The Peninsula: Rainfall was widespread in the Konkan and Malabar throughout the week, in North Hyderabad on five days, in South Hyderabad on two days and in Mysore on the 24th. Local rain or a few falls occurred in the Bombay Deccan and the North Madras Coast throughout the week, in Mysore on six days, in South-East Madras and the Madras Deccan on five days, in South Hyderabad on four days and in North Hyderabad on the 25th.

The week's rainfall was 25 per cent or more in defect in Assam, Bengal, the South-West

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Thursday, August 6, 1942

Regd. No. B 1065

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Foreign Press Comment On Gandhiji's Draft

England Must Do Her Duty To India, Urges "Manchester Guardian"

LONDON, August 5.

"The Times" in a strongly worded editorial on the documents published on Tuesday by the Government of India says the documents contain little or nothing unexpected but illustrate and confirm the working of Mr. Gandhi's mind and the minds of his followers in the Congress Working Committee.

They make it plainer than ever that the Committee's response to the opportunity before India is a fresh attempt to escape from the clutches of reality.

They had it in their power, as it is still in their power, in co-operation with the other principal Indian parties practically to take over the Government of India and work out a permanent constitution which would have established complete independence after the war.

These revolutionary proposals however cast upon Indian parties, and especially upon the Congress, the responsibilities of administration in circumstances of great difficulty and danger. The reluctance of Mr. Gandhi himself to accept such responsibilities was evident from his first reception of the offer. It is still more apparent in the text of the draft resolution composed by Mr. Gandhi for the Working Committee and by the discussion which resulted in its modification, largely at the instance of Pandit Nehru.

Mr. Gandhi's draft teems with unreality. He even suggests that "If India were freed her first step would probably be to negotiate with Japan".

It is hard to say which is the worse aspect of the proposal—the self-deception which could contemplate a parley with a man-eating tiger or the employment of freedom to betray the cause of the United Nations including Russia and China.

Not For Defence

Yet the main objections to this draft were not its substance but to the presentation of it which, as Pandit Nehru rightly felt, exhibited the Congress to the world as lining up with the Axis powers and threatened to place him personally in an impossible position.

Even in the form in which it was eventually passed the resolution has caused something like consternation among Indians of every party who reckon soberly with the effects of overnight abdication of responsibility by the British such as the Congress demands or of a widespread movement of civil disobedience challenging the refusal to abandon India to Japan.

Neither negotiations nor the threat of non-violence would prove the smallest obstacle to Japanese aggression. Nor can Mr. Gandhi seriously believe they will.

THE SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT RESOLUTION AND THE ALTERNATIVES PUT FORWARD SERIOUSLY DISCREDITS THE CLAIM OF SOME CONGRESS SPOKESMEN THAT THEY WANT THE BRITISH TO LEAVE IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY BE ABLE TO DEFEND HER MORE EFFECTIVELY.

England's Duty Remains

The "Manchester Guardian" declares that the documents show that Pandit Nehru while demanding Indian independence as strongly as Mr. Gandhi is much more realistic. He certainly does not contemplate the withdrawal of the British and the frightful risk of a Japanese invasion with Mr. Gandhi's calm but for the sake of Congress unity and out of his intense desire to secure independence he consented, one cannot but think unwillingly, to Mr. Gandhi's policy of civil disobedience.

Whatever effects the documents may have they don't alter the duty of the Indian leaders or our own to go on seeking Indian unity in order to give India the self-government which is her due.

What About Thailand?

The "Glasgow Herald" writes, Mr. Gandhi, it would seem, is still obsessed by theories and philosophies which don't fit into the pattern of a world including powers like Germany and Japan.

THESE TERRITORIES, HOWEVER, WERE NOT PRESERVED ON THAT ACCOUNT, NOR WOULD INDIA BE ANY MORE SECURE FROM AGGRESSION.

"Playing Game Of Political Blackmailer"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

Mr. Gandhi is "continuing consistently to play the game of a political blackmailer", declares the "Washington Post" to-day.

Referring to the new Civil Disobedience campaign, the newspaper adds, "It will only create a state of chaos which will be worth many divisions to the Japanese. It will destroy the last remnants of prestige which Indian nationalists still possess in this country."

"If at this extremely critical moment the Indian nationalists choose to pursue a course which gives aid and comfort to the enemies of mankind they will forever bar themselves from all communion with decent men.

They will brand themselves as traitors to civilisation and by helping the enemies of freedom will make it abundantly clear that they do not merit the freedom they professedly seek."

The "New York Herald Tribune" says, there is no use arguing where the philosophies are seemingly so fundamentally different.

Mr. Gandhi's way of thinking seems lacking in realism but it is Mr. Gandhi's way and hard words will not alter it. Mr. Gandhi however, must recognise the western way of thinking.

"We cannot in the perilous crisis in which we stand be moved by Mr. Gandhi's more subtle type of threat.

The British and American attitude is no whim. It is as fundamentally the expression of our own attitude to life as Mr. Gandhi's is the expression of his.

Winning the war is a matter of life or death to us. We cannot meet the Japanese war-machine with non-violence and we cannot take out time for the intricacies of Indian politics.

Students' Pledge Support To Congress

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A public meeting convened by the Bombay Communist Students at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to explain their stand ended in fiasco to-day.

As soon as the meeting was held a large majority of students objected to the speakers who were not students.

Thereupon, the students excepting a handful walked out and held a separate meeting outside the hall and passed a resolution supporting the "Wardha resolution of the Congress."

DID NOT PUBLISH GOVT. STATEMENT

Humayun Kabir Greets Calcutta Papers

CALCUTTA, August 5.

"The publication of excerpts of the discussions of the meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Allahabad, collected in a most reprehensible manner shows the straits to which the Government of India have been led by the recent developments", says Mr. Humayun Kabir, member of the Standing Committee of the All-India Azad Muslim Conference, commenting on the Government of India 'communique' on Congress Working Committee's discussions at Allahabad.

Mr. Kabir adds: "Such action is to be condemned in any case and is the more reprehensible when undertaken by an organised Government. We congratulate the "Basumati", "Advance", "Daily Krishak", "Viswamitra" and "Bharat" of Calcutta and all other papers in India who have not published this strange document.

"C. R." Commends "Hindus" Attitude

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

"I am glad the "Hindu" has refused to publish the stuff. If I had been in the Government of India's place I would not have published it", observed Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in a press interview, commenting on the publication by the Government of certain documents relating to Congress Working Committee discussions.—A. P.

Absurd Stunt, Says 'Hindu'

The "Hindu" says:—

There is nothing in these documents of which the Congress need be ashamed; no statement or sentiment which Congressmen have not publicly expressed at some time or other. It would be wrong to give this absurd stunt the wider publicity the Government seek, and we must, therefore, decline to publish it in the "Hindu".—A.P.

MAHATMA'S ADDRESS TO STATES' PEOPLES

Role In Proposed Mass Campaign

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a meeting of the Standing Committee of the States' People's Conference and office-bearers of various Praja Mandals at Birla House on Wednesday evening. He spoke for nearly forty-five minutes. Over a hundred representatives of States were present.

It is understood that Gandhiji outlined the part which the States people might be called upon to play in the projected movement. He also replied to questions asked by the representatives.

The Committee and the office-bearers will meet again to-day (Thursday) and discuss States problems, particularly the Satyagraha in Jodhpur State.

Socialist Executive To Meet

The Executive of the Congress Socialist Party will meet to-day (Thursday) when the resolution passed by the Working Committee will be discussed and a decision taken.

Kamladevi In Bombay

Mrs. Kamladevi arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening to attend the meeting of the A.I.C.C. and the National Executive of the Congress Socialist Party, which meets to-day (Thursday) at 11 a.m.

R. A. F. BOMB RUHR

German Bombers Active Over English Towns

LONDON, August 5.

The R. A. F. bombed the Ruhr last night it is officially announced.

The destruction of six German bombers which raided England during the night is confirmed in an Air Ministry communique which says that a small number of German aircraft were over South and South-West England. A few reached South Wales. Early to-day (Wednesday) German raiders made a scattered attack over the West Country.—Reuter.

According to the "New York Times", three Swedish steamers chartered by the Green War Relief organization in the United States are leaving Montreal this week carrying 15,000 tons of grain and 50 tons of medical supplies to Greece.

WASHINGTON AMAZED

Talk About Negotiating With Japan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

Mr. Gandhi's explanation regarding his plan that India, if freed, should negotiate with Japan, has caused the utmost amazement in Washington.

It is regarded as astounding that a man of such considerable intellectual attainments like Mr. Gandhi—whatever his views—should even entertain the idea of entering discussions with a blood-stained member of the Axis.

As for Mr. Gandhi's implied plea for American intervention on behalf of India it is felt that the latest disclosure of Mr. Gandhi's trend of thought has itself gone a long way towards removing any grounds for intervention.

Nor is Mr. Gandhi's condemnation of the British raid in which the papers were seized shared here.

President Roosevelt declined to comment at his press conference on Tuesday on Mr. Gandhi's suggestion that the American Government should persuade the British to withdraw from India.—Reuter.

QUETTA ROCKED

QUETTA, August 5

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity and short duration was felt here at 1-25 this morning. Doors and windows rattled and people were roused from sleep. No damage is reported.—A.P.

SELLING DIAMONDS FOR NAZI WORK

Ribbentrop's Wife's Cousin Arrested In U. S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.

Wermer Von Klemm, a socially prominent and former German artillery officer, was placed on trial to-day on charges of conspiring with the Nazi High Command and others to sell in America diamonds seized in Holland and Belgium.

The Government alleges a conspiracy to sell valuables for financing propaganda in the United States. About 400,000 dollars worth of diamonds and semi-precious gems were confiscated on Von Klemm's arrest. He is being tried with the Pioneer Import Corporation of which he is President. Co-defendants are listed as fugitives.

Von Klemm is a cousin of the wife of German Foreign Minister, Von Ribbentrop.

NAZI CONSULS VIOLATE PRIVILEGES

CHICAGO: Further information confirming the belief that Chicago was intended to be the Nazi headquarters of a nation-wide organisation working for Germany has been received by the Federal authorities. The information obtained disclosed that German Consuls throughout the Middle West have violated their diplomatic privileges by forcing Nazi organisations to send financial help to the Nazi Labour Front in Germany. They also discovered that most of the 150,000 German emigrants who entered America between 1933 and 1938 were persuaded to join the Nazi movement in the United States.

Sapru's Next Move

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is expected in Calcutta this week. It is understood he will address a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Conciliation Group, of which the Metropolitan of India is the President.—United Press.

The Half-Column

By "Dim"

The publication by the Government of India of the notes of the Working Committee's deliberations as taken down unofficially by one man is, to say the least, tactless on the part of the Government. There is no doubt that outside India it will make the sort of impression which the Government wants to make. But Government have banged the door at the very moment when we are all striving to get some sort of a reconciliation. It was very careless of the Working Committee to allow such notes to be taken. It is bound to cause confusion in our minds. The Congress Working Committee knew that these notes were seized by Government. The Congress owed a duty to the people to warn them that such a thing had happened. Moreover, so great an organisation as the Congress should have a more thorough system of keeping notes or minutes on so important an issue—or not at all.

* * *

But what is it all leading to? I think the present majority opinion in India is unanimously in favour of the transfer of power. Does Britain deny that? Although some of us strongly believe that mass civil disobedience is too drastic a measure for India to take at the present moment, that it will act detrimentally to the Allied cause and though we plead earnestly for the reopening of negotiations, we feel we get little help from the British Government's side. If Britain thinks it can crush this mass civil disobedience it is wrong and ill-advised. The point is that whether the Congress is right or wrong, the need of the hour is the need of Britain. And Britain must realise this that, without it, it is impossible to urge the Congress to budge from its stand. The question Britain should ask itself is: "Do we stand to gain from a friendly India?" And if the answer is in the affirmative, then a little loss of prestige and swallowing of "Imperial" pride will be more than made up by the gain that will accrue to Britain's cause. We have swallowed plenty in the last so many years. It won't do Britain any harm to swallow its pride just this once.

House Collapse Inquiry

NO LIGHT THROWN ON CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

When the inquiry into the Churchgate house collapse was resumed this morning the Architect, the Contractor and the R. C. C. Expert submitted their written statements in response to the suggestion by the Chairman of the Committee that they should propound definite theories to explain the cause or causes of the collapse.

None of the statements seem to throw any light on the cause of the accident and all are to the effect that each party discharged its obligations properly.

A statement on behalf of the Bombay Municipality submitted that a Building Inspector had inspected the building on several occasions. When he inspected it on June 23, that is five days prior to the collapse, he found that an additional column had been provided in the staircase, but he did not think that the Architect could be called upon to forward a plan for such alteration. The Inspector also noticed a change in the arrangement of the external columns in the South-East curve.

The Municipal staff was not in any way responsible for the good quality of materials and for their being used in detail with proper skill.

Four more witnesses were examined today.

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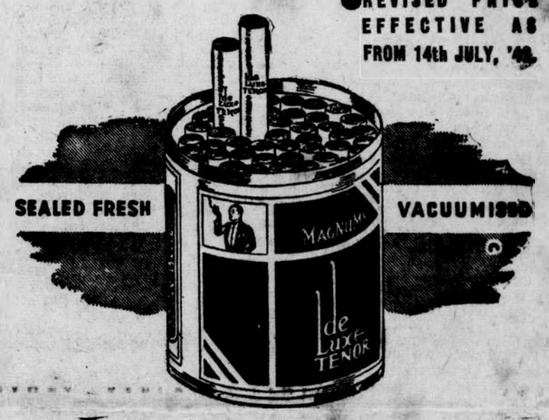

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